FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON UN VOTE

LD121550 Tunis TAP in English 1408 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Tunis, May 12, (TAP)--Following the vote which took place at the UN Security Council at the end of the debates on repressive actions in Cisjordan and on the recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, made the following statement:

"The Arab League expresses its strong anxiety at the Israeli Government stubbornness in leading a policy of violence and aggression in both Lebanon and Cisjordan.

"It deems that the Security Council's condemnation of the [word indistinct] measures which took place in Cisjordan, states that the international community assumes completely the obligation dictated by its conscience to support justice. This obligation is incumbent to all states and notably to those which assume particular responsibilities as far as the keeping up of peace and security in the world and the respect of principles of international morals in the relations between states and between peoples are concerned.

"Recording--with satisfaction and gratitude--international conscience's support to the cause of right and justice in Cisjordan and Lebanon, the Arab League can only show its amazement at seeing the USA abstain from performing such a duty each time the Middle-East issues are at stake, even when the latter bear clear aspects of an unquestionable evidence. The Arab League wonders if concerning just causes the U.S. Government is establishing a distinction pertaining to the areas which are submitted to damages and the states which proved guilty of aggression, as if the seriousness of the violation of moral principles depends from the political interests at stake."

PLO DENIES RECOGNITION OF SAHARAN REPUBLIC

JN131434 Doha QNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Doha, 13 May--Salim az-Za'mun, alias Abu al-Adib, Fatah Central Committee member, has stressed that the PLO did not recognize the Saharan Republic. The PLO, Al-Adib said, is mediating between Algeria and Morocco, particularly since the Saharan problem is no longer being tackled by a peaceful settlement framework but through military confrontation.

Al-Adib has emphasized that the PLO's stand on the Saharan problem and the Moroccan-Algerian crisis has not changed. This stand is based on the fact that the problem should be solved in favor of the Arab nation's interest. Al-Adib has underlined the fact that the recognition of the Saharan Republic, which was included in the Tripoli conference's final resolution, does not concern the PLO. He added that the recognition resolution was distorted and that the PLO's opposition to the resolution was dropped.

In a statement to the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH published today, Abu al-Adib presented a document which included the explanation he made to Moroccan King Hassan II. The document showed that the Saharan problem was not actually listed on the agenda of the steadfastness and confrontation conference.

Abu al-Adib said that the Palestinian delegation's answer, when the Saharan issue was raised, was that the PLO is mediating between Morocco and Algeria.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PALESTINIANS, GULF

JN121543 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Muscat, 12 May--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has stressed the need for keeping the Gulf area a peace and security zone, far from the superpowers' conflicts and the spheres of influence. He added that the Gulf's security is the responsibility of all the area's states. The Kuwaiti foreign minister said that it is in the interest of the superpowers to keep the Gulf secure so that it could play its role in serving mankind and human civilization and in realizing progress and prosperity.

In an interview published by the Omani newspaper AL-WATAN today, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah explained that the issue of security in the Gulf is similar to that in any part of the world--a long-range strategy covering multi-faceted military, economic, political and social problems. He added: Any serious study of these problems cannot be conducted in atmospheres of crises and tension. Rather, this study should be based on vigilance and on the need of preserving this area far from any local tension or any foreign intervention. Only then would we manage to achieve the objectives of this strategy.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister reaffirmed his country's rejection of any military intervention in the Gulf area, be it from the Soviet Union or the United States. He pointed out that this is the declared policy to which the Arab Gulf states are committed.

On the dispute between Iraq and Iran and its impact on the security of the Gulf, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed the need for establishing peace and stability in the Gulf area, pointing out that all the area's states are unanimous on this, including Iraq and Iran. This is due to their conviction that any regional conflict in the area would be exploited by the superpowers to intervene and achieve their interest.

On holding a Gulf summit conference, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad reaffirmed Kuwait's support for holding Arab meetings on all levels due to their good results even in the absence of collective opinions.

He added that the Gulf states' leaders are in constant contact and consultation about their common issues and responsibilities for the security of the area. In case of need, and should urgent and emergency situations arise, summit meetings--both on Gulf and Arab levels--will be immediately held.

Asked about his country's mediation between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY and whether this mediation has been ceased, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said that what has been published on this subject does not necessarily mean that the mediation has been ceased. As long as there are disputes and as long as there are serious and sincere efforts to solve them, attempts should be made to solve these disputes. Nevertheless, there will be pauses for a revision of views and a stocktaking of one's position. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed the conviction that the solution of this issue depends chiefly on both Aden and Muscat and whether they are determined to restore their relations to normal.

On the Camp David accord and on the reports which say that those who oppose this accord have failed to present the alternative, the Kuwaiti foreign minister asserted that the solution of the Palestinian issue cannot pass through Camp David. The solution must pass through the Palestinian problem first and through the Palestinian people and their right to determine their future on their land, in their capacity as those directly concerned with the issue.

He added that Kuwait believes that the Camp David accord is only a separate solution which cannot achieve victory for the Arab or the Palestinian cause. The Camp David accord, he said, is a violation of all the Arab summit conferences. The results of this accord have so far managed to splinter Arab ranks and solidarity, which Kuwait is keen to preserve. This accord has regrettably isolated the strongest Arab force from participating in shouldering the responsibility of this holy issue.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister expressed his conviction that the implementation of the Arab summit conferences, particularly those of the Baghdad and Tunisian summits, are bound to confront all forms of separate solutions which harm the Arab rights and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON KUWAIT'S ROLE IN MIDEAST

LD131525 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 1 May 80 p 7

[Ahmed Fattani undated interview with Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn: "We Are Opposed to Any American Military Presence in the Region"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Question: For some time the Gulf and its capital--Kuwait--have been in the limelight of world events. As a result of the political realism shown by the Kuwaiti authorities in recent years, your stock of esteem and respect has increased both on the Arab stage and in the world in general. What role does Kuwait intend to play now in the region in general and the Gulf in particular?

Answer: First of all I would like to salute Algeria, its government and its people, and pay tribute both to the role played by Algeria in the Arab and national spheres and to its heroic deeds which have enabled it to reach its present stage of development. We in Kuwait feel that we form a part of the Arab nation and that all its members have a duty to do their utmost to help to improve the situation in the Arab world.

The Arab nation is faced with major problems, and it must be observed with great regret that the Arab Gulf has now been caught in the searchlights of current events. This is because this region has become strategically important, as it is seen as a vital economic route and center on account of the large oil reserves in the area.

Aware of these factors, Kuwait has always striven to protect this region from any dangers to which it may be exposed by the superpowers' colonial ambitions. For instance, Kuwait has repeatedly asserted its opposition to any superpower military presence in the Gulf, because it believes that such a presence will create problems and encourage other countries to establish their presence in the region. By making its position clear Kuwait wants to show that the Gulf states are able to protect themselves and resolve any differences which may arise among them through dialogue without foreign interference.

We believe that Gulf stability is in the interest both of its peoples and of the entire world since the Gulf region, as a producer of oil, wants to sell its oil, while the world needs to buy this raw material.

Kuwait's commitment to this policy has evoked a favorable response among Arab countries in general and our Arab Gulf brothers in particular. We are pleased that they have adopted this attitude, because, being small states, we can achieve the expected result through dialogue, understanding and diplomatic and political action.

Question: Minister, in August 1976 the late amir issued a decree suspending the constitution and dissolving parliament. But he promised that democracy would be restored in 4 years' time, that is in 1980. Certain observers now see a connection between the government's desire to achieve this objective and the unrest which has been apparent in the region for some time. What is the exact situation?

Answer: As you have said, Kuwait enjoys stability, a high development level and justice for all its citizens. Love for democracy is, in fact a profound feeling which has been shared by all the Kuwaiti people since the country was created. But the decisions made in August 1976 concerned only the form and not the content of the constitution. Since its implementation in 1963 and in light of the experience gained over 14 years, it became necessary to revise certain articles and the election law.

This is why the late amir thought it necessary to ensure a period for reflection--no longer than 4 years--during which all citizens could freely discuss matters among themselves in the newspapers, which have a great influence on Kuwaiti society. Obviously, these discussions preceded the creation of a commission which has been entrusted with the task of revising certain articles of the constitution before submitting its conclusions to the electorate. This will make it possible to install a democratic system more in line with our society's needs, desires and development. The aim of this step is to avoid complications which were apparent under the previous regime, establish close cooperation between the executive and legislative powers and facilitate work within the National Assembly.

In accordance with the above aim a grand commission has been appointed to consider the articles of the constitution in question and submit the results of its work to his highness the amir within 6 months. Any rumors that some external factors have led to the appointment of the commission are false and without foundation.

Question: Minister, could you explain to us Kuwait's attitude toward the threats of American intervention in the region which have been followed up by concentrations of U.S. military forces in regions close to the Gulf's oil deposits? Have the Gulf states adopted a joint plan in the face of these threats?

Answer: As we know, the United States wants to continue to obtain oil from the Gulf region, a desire which is not peculiar to the United States but is shared by some other oil-needy countries. We believe that any trouble which might arise in the region would lead to the superpowers being deprived of oil. Consequently, we take the view that it is not in the U.S. interest to cause trouble in the region and that its military presence there will undoubtedly have harmful consequences not only inside the region but also for the big powers.

On the basis of this analysis we have expressed our opposition to any military presence in the Gulf and, as far as we know, there is no agreement between the United States and any regional country allowing the former to establish bases.

Question: In the context of the efforts being made to resolve the Near East crisis, the West has been trying hard to ingratiate itself with Kuwait. What objective do you pursue following French President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Kuwait?

Answer: Like all other Arab countries, Kuwait is convinced that the Palestinian question is the key to the Middle East problem. If no solution to the Palestinian problem is found, tension will continue throughout a region which has suffered as a result of the existence of the State of Israel--which is the source of the troubles being experienced by Lebanon.

As we know, the existence of the State of Israel is closely tied to American support--for which, we believe, there is no justification, since it is in the U.S. interest to establish excellent relations with a developed Arab world endowed with great material and human potential.

In view of the Zionist lobby's propaganda aimed at deceiving international opinion and of its pressure on the American administration, Arab states have a duty to clarify the real situation with respect to the Middle East problem to American citizens and to persuade them that this attitude is not consistent with either their interests nor with with those of the American people, or indeed with those of future generations. It is also necessary to make them realize that their interests lie in an understanding with the Arab world and that the United States has a duty to stop supporting the injustice being inflicted on the Palestinian Arab people.

It is in this context that we will cooperate with our Arab brothers, and the visit paid by French head of state Giscard d'Estaing to Kuwait, which can be deemed a success, has been a result of Kuwaiti action along this salient. In fact, in a joint commuique France clearly and unambiguously emphasized for the first time both the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the fact that the Palestinian problem is not a problem of refugees but of people driven out of their country who should have the right to determine their own future. This is a favorable development, and we hope that, following in France's footsteps, both the rest of Europe and the United States will show more understanding on this issue.

Question: The question has now been raised of dialogue between the Gulf countries and Europe, whereas in the past it was a question of Arab-European dialogue. Could you explain this to us and also tell us whether or not you believe that this initiative is a maneuver by the industrialized countries to split the Third World front and freeze the North-South dialogue?

Answer: We in Kuwait believe that there is no contradiction whatever between an Arab-European dialogue on the one hand and a dialogue between the Gulf countries and Europe on the other. We have observed the dilatoriness and incoherence of the Arab-European dialogue--a result of many factors which we cannot now discuss in detail. However, the most important of these factors are the absence of Arab availability and lack of any clear definition of objectives and orientations. All this has merely led to futile results or, rather, futile generalities. Therefore Kuwait has deemed it necessary to resume, within narrow limits, a dialogue which will lead to global Arab dialogue.

Within this framework,we expect to be able to prepare with France an action program for a dialogue between the Gulf countries and France before engaging in an Arab-European dialogue. If we achieve the expected result, France will submit this plan to the European community, and Kuwait will do the same with respect to the Arab community.

As a result, we will be able to determine a practical procedure which will help us achieve the objective in view. This is the aim of the dialogue established between Kuwait and France as far as an Arab-European dialogue or a dialogue between the Gulf states and Europe are concerned. But, as I have already emphasized, our aim is to prepare a final platform acceptable to both the EEC and the Arab world. If we succeed in this, we will have labored in support of an Arab-European dialogue.

MINISTERS FAIL TO CONFIRM OIL PACT WITH IRAN

LD091413 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 6 May 80 p 10

[Unattributed, undatelined report: "Kuwait Declines To Comment, and the UAE Denies Agreement With Iran To Reduce Oil Production"]

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn has declined to comment on Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's statement that Kuwait will reduce its oil production if Iran asks it to do so.

At a press conference he held in Tehran upon his return from a tour of the Gulf states, Qotbzadeh announced that Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE were prepared to reduce their oil production.

Informed sources have stated that Qotbzadeh proposed a joint oil reduction during his recent visit to Kuwait, but the authorities concerned informed him that Kuwait had earlier reduced its daily production by 500,000 barrels to 1.5 million barrels a day on 1 April.

UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has announced that his country had not agreed with Iran to reduce oil production.

He said: In my capacity as petroluem minister in the UAE, I can only speak about the UAE oil policy. He added: I have not heard anything about such an agreement with Iran.

SAUDI ARABIA

SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

Report on Arrival

LD110922 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 11 May--Choe Kyu-ha, president of the Republic of Korea, arrived in Riyadh at 1130 today on a 3-day state visit. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was at the head of those who were present at the airport to welcome the Korean president.

11 May Dinner

GF111845 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz hosted a dinner at his palace in An-Nadhir this evening in honor of Choe Kyu-ha, president of the Republic of Korea, and the delegation accompanying him. The dinner was attended by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guards Commander 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, royal princes, ministers and senior officials.

## Talks With King

SK130150 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0134 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Riyadh, May 13 (HAPTONG)--President Choe Kyu-ha, now here on a state visit, held a summit meeting with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia at the An-Nadhir palace here Monday and reached agreements on a broad range of cooperative measures between the two countries, a Blue House spokesman announced Monday. During the two-hour-long talk, King Khalid assured President Choe that Saudi Arabia will substantially increase its oil supply to South Korea to help her meet oil needs.

President Choe, in turn, reaffirmed active South Korean participation in Saudi's third economic development plan through various cooperative measures such as joint projects and resource development, the Blue House spokesman said. At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the two nations further agreed to step up bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, the spokesman added.

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state agreed that Israel should recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinians for self-determination and withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. King Khalid, expressed his support for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, pointing out that peace in the Korean peninsula was essential not only for peace in northeast Asia but for world peace.

The spokesman added that President Choe extended an invitation to King Khalid to visit Korea in the near future and the king accepted it.

Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen Yu Pyong-hyon, Information Minister Yi Kyu-hyon and Energy Minister Yang Yun-se and six other South Korean Government leaders, the spokesman said. On the Saudi side were Crown Prince Fahd 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal al-Sa'ud, Petroleum Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani and Planning Minister Hisham Muhyial-Din Nazir.

Earlier in the day, President Choe Kyu-ha received a briefing from Saudi Planning Minister Nazir on the Arab kingdom's third economic development plan.

The president arrived here Sunday on the first leg of his official Middle East tour. He is scheduled to leave here today for Kuwait on the second and final leg of his tour.

## Joint Statement

LD131426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Riyadh--Here is the text of the joint Saudi-Korean statement following the visit of His Excellency President Choe Kyu-ha of South Korea to Saudi Arabia.

At the invitation extended by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to His Excellency Choe Kyu-ha, president of the Republic of Korea, his excellency paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 11-13 May 1980. His excellency was accompanied by a delegation composed of the foreign minister and some members of the council of ministers and senior officials.

The two leaders met in an atmosphere marked by a spirit of cordiality and friendship and exchanged views about present international conditions and bilateral relations between the two countries.

The meeting was attended on the Korean side by: 1. Pak Tong-chin, foreign minister; 2. Chang Ye-chun, Korea's ambassador to the kingdom; 3. Yang Yun-se, minister of energy and resources; 4. Choe Chong-wan, minister of construction; 5. Yu Kyu-mhyon, minister of culture and public information; and General Yi Pyong-hyong, chief of staff of war.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by: 1. His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, crown prince and deputy prime minister; 2. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; 3. His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; 4. His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; 5. Dr Rashad Far'awn, his majesty's private adviser; 6. Shaykh Ahmad Zaku Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; 7. Shaykh Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; 8. Shaykh Ibrahim al-'Anqari, minister of labor and social affairs; 9. Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khyal, minister of finance and national economy; 10. Shaykh 'Abdallah 'Ali Rdha, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for Economic Affairs; 11. Sayn al-'Abidin ad-Dabbagh, nonresidential ambassador to the Republic of Korea; 12. Ambassador 'Abbas Fa'iq Ghazzawi, head of the department of Asia and Africa at the Foreign Ministry; and 13. Issa an-Nuwaysir, a charge d'affaires of the Saudi Embassy in the Republic of Korea.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that Korean-Saudi relations in recent years have been continually developing in various spheres. His Majesty King Khalid said that the visit by his excellency President Choe Kyu-ha greatly contributed to the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders exchanged views on problems facing the near and Middle East. His excellency President Choe expressed his profound admiration for the leading role played by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the leadership of His Majesty King Khalid to achieve just and lasting peace in the Middle East. His Majesty King Khalid stressed that the Government of the Republic of Korea supports the peaceful efforts of the Arab nation to reach a solution for the Middle East question.

His excellency pointed out that the Korean Government on 15 December 1973 issued an official statement regarding its policy in the Middle East. His excellency explained that the stance of the Korean Government to the effect that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including the right to self-determination must be respected as stressed by the UN resolutions and that the PLO is the only representative for the Palestinian people. President Choe expressed his belief that Israel must withdraw from Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

In renewing the declaration on keeping faith with the cause of peace, freedom and justice, his excellency strongly deplored the regrettable conditions which had arisen in south Lebanon and Afghanistan, conditions which are considered a clear challenge to the UN Charter and world public opinion.

The two sides strongly denounced all forms of interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

His excellency President Choe voiced deep admiration for the achievements of the Saudi Arabian kingdom under the leadership of His Majesty King Khalid in various spheres and in the interests of the social and economic development of the country. His excellency also admired the wise policies of his majesty's government in the sphere of international relations.

His Majesty King Khalid expressed appreciation to his excellency President Choe for the energetic efforts which the Korean Government is making under the leadership of President Choe to safeguard national security of the Republic of Korea to confront the constant threats from communist North Korea and also to safeguard economic development and social stability. His Majesty King Khalid described the Republic of Korea as living example of a developing country. His Excellency President Choe explained the current situation in the Korean peninsula including details about the Korean Government's initiatives and proposals to open a dialogue between senior officials representing South and North Korea with the aim of reducing tension and strengthening the foundations of peace in the Korean peninsula. In this connection President Choe affirmed that the Republic of Korea will continue its efforts aimed at the peaceful unification of Korea, first, through restoring mutual confidence by dialogue, and second through gradual implementation of dealing between the South and North Korea in various spheres. His Majesty King Khalid expressed his appreciation for these efforts and his good wishes that the efforts of the peaceful unification of Korea will succeed.

The two leaders agreed that safeguarding stability in the Korean peninsula is a basic requirement with regard to peace and security in northeast Asia and to world peace and security.

The two leaders reviewed bilateral relations in various economic spheres, and they expressed satisfaction with the growth in the volume of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in recent years. During his excellency's visit to the kingdom, at the Ministry of Planning he listened to some explanations about the development plans in the kingdom and expressed his great appreciation for the energetic efforts which the Saudi Government is making for development. In light of the bases of friendship and the close cooperation the two leaders decided to extend the spheres of cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and in view of the growing prospects of economic and technical cooperation which have arisen since signing the agreement concerning this in 1975.

The two sides have decided that it is useful to reexamine the agreement, update its progress and expansion and make it cover the future prospects of cooperation. The two sides noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of joint projects which have been implemented in recent years in the construction and industrial sectors. They also noted that a number of joint projects are under discussion by both the public and private sectors in the two countries. These projects embrace petrochemicals, fertilizers, steel and other products. They agreed that the two governments should encourage the implementation of such projects.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction the increasing volume of trade between the two countries. They agreed that the two governments should exert their efforts to expand trade relations and also that the two sides should encourage the private sectors in the two countries to meet regularly to develop trade.

In appreciation for the importance of science and technology in the development of plans of the two leaders they agreed to encourage joint research programs being studied by the Korean Institute for Science and Technology and the Saudi National Arab Center for Science and Technology. The two governments will encourage cooperation between the two similar establishments.

The Korean side expressed its satisfaction and appreciation for the facilities granted by the Saudi Government for arranging crude oil to be supplied to the Republic of Korea. The Korean side also expressed its hope that this will continue in the future in the spirit of friendship which links the two countries. The Saudi Government expressed its sympathetic understanding and its desire to offer sympathetic appreciation in this connection.

The two leaders discussed cultural exchanges between the two countries and agreed on the development of cooperation in the sphere according to the cultural agreement signed between the two countries in 1975. President Choe declared that the Republic of Korea will offer a suitable location for the construction of an Islamic center and that it will provide facilities and will support the opening of an office for the League of the Islamic World.

President Choe on his own behalf and on behalf of the members of his delegation expressed his profound appreciation to His Majesty King Khalid for the warm welcome and generous hospitality with which they were met by the Saudi Government and people during their visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

His excellency extended an official invitation to His Majesty King Khalid to pay a visit to the Republic of Korea at the earliest possible date. His majesty accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the invitation is to be determined later.

Departure for Kuwait

LD131434 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1413 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Adh-Dhahran--President Choe Kyu-ha of Korea and the accompanying delegation left Adh-Dhahran at 1600 this afternoon for Kuwait at the end of a 3-day visit to the kingdom.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR PDRY 10 MAY

LD101024 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0920 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Jiddah--Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thanayyan, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, left Jiddah for Aden today on a visit to the PDRY. During his visit Shaykh ath-Thanayyan is to hand a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to his brother, his excellency the Yemeni president 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTERS DEPART FOR YAR 13 MAY

LD131014 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0625 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, accompanied by His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, left Riyadh this morning for San'a' for a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic at the invitation of His Excellency President of Yemen 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

UAE

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BURTICA VISITS 10-13 MAY

Report on Arrival

JN102056 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 May--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived here tonight on a 2-day [as heard] visit to the United Arab Emirates. He was received upon arrival by UAE Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad.

Meeting With Deputy Premier

JN110936 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0925 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May--UAE Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad received Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Cornel Burtica here this morning. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways of developing them in all spheres.

Meeting With Vice President

JN120908 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0840 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 May--UAE Vice President and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum met today with Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who is currently visiting the UAE. Discussion at the meeting, which was attended by UAE Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, dealt with ways of promoting bilateral cooperation and with current international issues and issues of common interest.

Meeting With President

JN121249 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1235 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 12 May--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met in the Al-Maqam Palace in Al-'Ayn today with Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of trade and international economic cooperation, who is currently visiting the UAE. The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY has learned that the discussion at the meeting dealt with ways of promoting bilateral cooperation.

Report on Departure

JN130941 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 May--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, left Abu Dhabi for home this morning following a 3-day visit to the UAE. During his visit Burtica held talks with UAE officials on bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various fields.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. STANCE ON GULF SECURITY

JN140820 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0730 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 May--The newspaper AL-FAJR issued here today affirms that the real danger threatening the region comes from the schemes which the United States is implementing and the allegations it is propagating. The paper says: If the United States really cares about the security of the Gulf and the stability of its governments, all it has to do is leave the Gulf to its own people and keep its hands off it so that the Gulf can be an area of peace for the entire world.

In its editorial, the paper says that foreign intervention in the Arab Gulf area can be from the United States or anyone else. However, the United States believes that its presence in the region is a divine right and an imperative. It also believes that foreign intervention involves that coming from someone else to threaten what it terms its vital interests.

The paper refutes the U.S. allegations which go even beyond that point and try to give the entire world the impression that the regimes in power in the Gulf are relying upon U.S. protection in confronting the dangers threatening them. The paper adds: The people of the Gulf are aware of the falsehood of the U.S. allegations. They believe that the U.S. attempt to impose its influence is what paves the way for this foreign intervention.

YAR

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER 1-DAY VISIT

JN120906 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] San'a', 12 May--PDRY Defense Minister Col 'Ali Nasir 'Antar al-Bishi left San'a' this morning after a 1-day visit.

During the visit, Col 'Ali Nasir 'Antar al-Bishi conveyed a verbal message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman and prime minister, to YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message deals with the coordination of joint meetings on unity between the two countries.

SAUDI ARABIAN-YAR TALKS OPEN IN SAN'A' 13 MAY

JN131255 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1208 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] San'a', 13 May--The first session of talks between Saudi Arabia and the YAR was held here today headed by Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The discussion at this session dealt with issues of common interest and Arab and international issues in general.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in San'a' earlier today accompanied by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on a visit to the YAR at the invitation of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON U.S. BASES, AUTONOMY TALKS

LD131549 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 May 80 p 1

[Sana' as-Sa'id report: "Egyptian Defense Minister: Negotiations With Israel Did not Fail; What Happened Was a 'Pause' To Evaluate Stands"]

[Excerpts] Cairo--Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has strongly denied the London OBSERVER report that Egypt has given the United States permanent facilities for stationing 50,000 U.S. troops at an Egyptian base. He also denied that the autonomy negotiations with Israel have failed, saying that what happened was only a pause to evaluate the respective stands.

He said that the United States has never made such a request to Egypt.

Asked whether Egypt will reconsider the course of normalization of relations with Israel following the suspension of the autonomy negotiations, the minister said that such a view might naturally be expressed by the Egyptian people. Normalization is bound to be affected by the autonomy negotiations inasmuch as what the government expected was the honoring of implementation by the other governments. But, he added, we cannot order the people to undertake tourist trips to Israel, for example, at a time when the Egyptian citizen feels that the Palestinian problem has not yet been solved.

Asked about the facilities granted to the United States by Egypt and whether the failure of the negotiations would in any way affect the extent of such facilities, the minister said: "The question of cooperation between Egypt and the United States and the granting of facilities is a separate subject related to Egyptian strategies and is not linked to other considerations."

Asked whether contacts [with Israel] will continue even if the United States does not bring pressure to bear on Israel to obtain concessions on the security issue, he said that the Israeli people must be convinced that a comprehensive peace cannot come about through the annexation of territories. This problem equally concerns the United States. The whole world denounces this stand [by Israel]. The security issue concerns both the Israeli side and the Arab side in the West Bank and Gaza. It must be solved on this basis. Meanwhile, the Israeli people must realize that the building of settlements must stop completely.

Referring to reports that Egypt is about to build the biggest military force in the area and that the United States is grooming Egypt to fill the role of the former shah of Iran, the minister said that such reports are exaggerated. All that is involved is that our strategic interests match those of the United States, for which reason it is now Egypt's main arms supplier.

AS-SADAT RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM ISMAILIA 13 MAY

NC131910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat returned to Cairo this evening concluding a 10-day visit to the Ismailia governorate. The president will deliver an important political speech at the People's Assembly tomorrow morning on the ninth anniversary of the 15 May revolution.

Telephone Call From Carter

NC131236 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter today made a long telephone call to President Anwar as-Sadat.

MUBARAK NAMES NEW DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS

NC132030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 May--This evening, Vice President Husni Mubarak stated that the new ministerial formation would include six deputy prime ministers: The chief of the People's Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; former Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali; former Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il; former Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd; former Petroleum Minister Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Dun; and former Minister of Planning Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid.

Mr Mubarak said that Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din would supervise all the sectors in this new formation.

His excellency added that former Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil would assume the post of deputy leader of the National Democratic Party and would be responsible for the party's foreign contacts. Husni Mubarak also said that the new Cabinet would be sworn in on Thursday and hold a meeting on the same day.

His excellency emphasized that the government's policy in the coming phase will stress the real role of local government and that every governor would fully supervise his governorate and be in direct contact with the prime minister. He said that the changes of governors would begin on Saturday.

Muhammd Husni Mubarak also said that the new Cabinet formation would include four sectors: The sovereignty sector, which comprises the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Information; the production sector; the services sector; and the economic sector.

He added that Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali would assume the post of foreign minister and supervisor of the sovereignty sector; Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il the post of interior minister and supervisor of the services sector; Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal the post of petroleum minister and supervisor of the production sector; and Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid the post of minister of planning and supervisor of the economic sector.

NDP LEADERSHIP CHANGES TO BE ANNOUNCED 17 OR 18 MAY

NC140700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 May--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that the new changes in the National Democratic Party [NDP] leadership are due to be announced Saturday or Sunday.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON NEW GOVERNOR APPOINTMENTS

NC140727 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0658 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 May--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that the new appointments among the governors, which will be announced Saturday, will affect 40 percent of the 26 governors and that there will be no transfers among the governors.

To coordinate the governors' function in the new phase, it was decided to set up a governors' council. The council will hold a monthly meeting under the chairmanship of the prime minister to discuss the gradual progress of work in the governorates.

It is recalled that the Local Government Ministry, to which the governors were attached, has been abolished in the new formation. Every governor will assume full supervision of his governorate and will be in direct contact with the prime minister.

AL-AKHBAR: TRIPARTITE SUMMIT RULED OUT FOR PRESENT

NC140725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 May--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR today reports that in the course of the telephone conversation yesterday between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Carter, the idea of convening a tripartite summit among Presidents as-Sadat and Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, has been ruled out for the present.

UK'S GILMOUR GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 13 MAY

NC131305 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] British Deputy Secretary of State Sir Ian Gilmour has emphasized the need to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem that would take into consideration the rights of the Arab people and the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future.

At a press conference he held today at the end of his visit to Cairo, Sir Ian said the European states have ideas about a new initiative aimed at contributing to the peace efforts and which does not run counter to the two Camp David agreements. He added that Europe is in contact with the Arab states in this regard.

Departure for Home

NC131318 Cairo MENA in English 1232 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 13 (MENA)--British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour left here today for home after a four-day visit to Egypt during which he had talks with Egyptian officials on means of boosting up bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Middle East situation after the suspension of the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Sir Ian was seen off at the airport by Foreign Undersecretary Ayyub Shararah and British Ambassador here Michael Weir.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME 13 MAY

NC140552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 May--Romanian Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Ion Vasile left Cairo this evening on his way home after a 1-week visit to Egypt. Colonel General Vasile was seen off at the airport by the assistant defense minister, Maj Gen Mustafa Sadiq.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON HUSAYN'S REPORTED PEACE PLAN

LD091087 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Minisummit Meeting in Baghdad ]

[Excerpts] A minisummit meeting will be held in Baghdad today which will be attended by King Husayn, Saddam Husayn, the Kuwaiti crown prince and Yasir 'Arafat. It was reported that a Saudi official, whose name is not yet known, will also attend the meeting. We do not know whether this minisummit is something new in the sphere of rejection or, with its five elements, constitutes a separate front independent in its views from the rejection front.

It is known that another five-element summit, consisting of the agent rulers of Syria, Libya, Algeria and South Yemen as well as Yasir 'Arafat, recently met at Al-Qadhdhafi's invitation. It was reported that this summit adopted resolutions, some of which were faked, and that, as a result, 'Arafat angrily walked out of the meeting. Has 'Arafat, therefore, left that minisummit in order to join the Baghdad minisummit?

There is no doubt that the summit group meeting in Baghdad today has views and policies that are different from those of the agent summit. Thus the rejectionists have become divided into two summits.

But what is the business of the minisummit which is meeting in Baghdad today and for what purpose are those five elements from various parts of the Arab world meeting?

All that has been reported was that King Husayn has prepared a plan for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and that he will submit it to this minisummit. It is understood that King Husayn visited several Arab countries and that prior to this minisummit he visited Saudi Arabia and met with officials there. They must have approved his plan and for this reason he continued his visit to the other Arab countries. According to the story, King Husayn will tour a number of European countries after which he will go to Washington in order to submit his plan to the Americans.

If this is true then it is not bad. We in Egypt support every action that would result in what is best for the Palestinians and the Arab cause, as President as-Sadat has said. We previously invited King Husayn and all those in the confrontation front to come forward with ideas and to work for the cause that concerns them and the Arab homeland, but they pretended to reject this and to be engaged in the battle of confrontation and steadfastness. So why are they acting today and why is King Husayn coming out with his plan at this time in particular?

We know nothing about King Husayn's plan, and no details about it were reported. We do not know whether or not it has been approved by the minisummit or what the attitude toward it is on the part of 'Alawaite Ba'th in Syria or the rest of the agents in Libya, Algeria and southern Yemen. We believe that those agents will not respond to King Husayn's plan nor to any plan aimed at solving the Palestinian problem, because they do not wish to resolve the problem in any way but, rather, they want it to remain the focus of constant strife so that they may continue fishing in troubled waters.

The journey is a long one and King Husayn is still at its beginning. He is canvassing his plan in the Arab arena after which he will tour the European countries and then end up in Damascus, assuming that things proceed normally. But what we are sure of, as of now, is that there is going to be a serious rift among the rejectionists that will divide them into two parts, each rejecting the other and exchanging accusations of agentry for the United States or the Soviet Union.

MOROCCAN KING'S ENVOY DEPARTS BAGHDAD

JN140935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 14 May--Ahmed Bensouda, personal envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, left Baghdad for home this morning after a 3-day visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement, Ahmed Bensouda said that he sensed President Saddam Husayn's understanding of all the issues raised during his meeting with his excellency. He added that His Majesty King Hassan II and the Moroccan people and government look forward to President Saddam Husayn's visit to Morocco, since this will be an important and primary factor in establishing and strengthening fraternal relations between the two countries.

CAPE VERDIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT 13 MAY

Joint Statement Issued

JN131604 Baghdad INA in English 1515 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, INA--Iraq and Cape Verde vigorously condemned the racist Zionist aggression against the Arab people and reiterated their support to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Both countries expressed concern that "there prevails in the region a situation of aggression and profound injustice in relation to a people that saw themselves expelled from their lands, persecuted and plundered as well as to the whole Arab nation which was insulted in its sacred places and deprived of its territorial integrity."

This was contained in a joint communique issued today at the end of a 3-day official visit by President Aristides Maria Pereira of Cape Verde and secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde to Iraq.

The two sides also reaffirmed that a just and durable peace will only be achieved with the complete withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the effective exercise of these rights, including the establishment of their independent and sovereign state in Palestine under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The two sides condemned the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon "which constitutes part of the imperialist manoeuvrings aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance and violates the sovereignty of Lebanon and its territorial integrity."

The two countries stressed that "preserving security and stability in the Arab Gulf region is the sole responsibility of the states of that region, without any foreign intervention."

The two sides also stressed their support for making the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace free from foreign influence and foreign bases in the interest of the states and the peoples of the area and world peace and security.

Iraq and Cape Verde expressed concern over the negative development in international relations and the tension among super powers "which serve as a warning of the possibility of the return of the cold war policy and sharp conflict among blocs."

This, the communique said, threatens a world war or wars by proxy "which will impair the sovereignty and independence of the peoples." Iraq and Cape Verde support and call for a policy of peaceful co-existence among the peoples in various parts of the world regardless of the nature of their various social systems.

The two countries stressed their determination and resolve to abide by the principles of the non-aligned movement and enhance its role and effectiveness in the establishment of a new international order for political and economic relations among the states and the peoples of the world.

The Cape Verde delegation expressed its valuation of the free policy pursued by the government of Iraq which stresses the adoption of an independent line and the upholding of the principles of the non-aligned movement. It also lauded the principles and aims contained in the pan-Arab declaration announced by President Saddam Husayn of Iraq on February 8th, 1980.

In their discussion of the non-aligned movement, the two sides praised the resolutions taken by the Sixth Non-aligned Summit Conference held in Havana.

The Cape Verde side supported the proposals tabled by Iraq, the last of which was at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Movement for developing the movement and enhancing its effectiveness in international relations, the strengthening of political and economic ties among its members, the establishment of the qualitative organizations for producers, supporting the negotiating positions of the states of the movement with a view to freeing their wealth and natural resources from monopolies and multi-national companies in pursuit of the goal of the establishment of the new economic order on the basis of justice and equality.

The two sides agreed on full cooperation for ensuring the success of the Seventh Summit Conference for the Non-aligned Movement which will be held in Baghdad in 1980.

The two sides stressed their full support and backing for the liberation movements in Africa and Latin America. They called for common action by all the progressive countries for ending the oppression imposed on the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the racial and illegal apartheid regime in South Africa.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the colonial influence in Africa is receding due to the just struggle of the peoples of this continent and at the fact that the racial regimes based on racial discrimination and apartheid are doomed to elimination just like any racial movement.

The governments and peoples of the two countries express their high satisfaction at the decisive victory of the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe which was crowned by independence on April 18th, 1980.

The Cape Verde side valued Iraq's initiative of putting forward the proposal of establishing a long-term world fund for assisting the developing states against the effects of inflation on the basis of the advanced industrialized states, regardless of the nature of their political and economic systems, contributing to that fund in the amount of the annual inflation exported by them to the developing states, the fund will likewise be contributed too by the oil-producing developing states.

The two sides called on the states concerned to adopt and assist a practical formula for bringing the proposal into speedy implementation.

President Pereira extended an invitation to President Saddam Husayn to visit Cape Verde. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed at a later date.

President Departs

JN131240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 May--Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Cape Verdian Republic and secretary general of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde, left Baghdad for home today following an official 3-day visit to Iraq.

CENTRAL AFRICAN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR SADDAM HUSAYN

JN111220 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May--Revolution Command Council [RCC] Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan today received a written message for President Saddam Husayn from David Dacko, president of the Central African Republic.

The message was delivered by Timothe Malendoma, minister of state for transport, civil aviation and public works in the Central African Republic, when he was received by Ramadan in the national assembly building at noon today.

During the meeting, which was attended by Public Works and Housing Minister Muhammad Fadil, discussion centered on bilateral relations and ways to developing them.

Earlier today, Malendoma met with Transport and Communications Minister and RCC member Sa'dun Ghaydan. During the meeting, Ghaydan expressed Iraq's readiness to strengthen and develop cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil and communications.

GRENADAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

Talks With 'Izzat Ibrahim

JN111200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May--Official talks began here this morning between Iraq and Grenada. The Iraqi side was headed by Revolution Command Council [RCC] Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and the Grenadan side by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. During these talks, 'Izzat Ibrahim emphasized the importance of common struggle and cooperation among the nonaligned states against the challenges facing peoples struggling for their liberation and development.

'Izzat Ibrahim said that, on the international level, Iraq voiced firm principles for common struggle compatible with the aspirations of the countries of the Third World in Latin America and Africa. Iraq, he asserted, is interested in consolidating the nonaligned movement's role so it can effectively cope with the international power struggle, which seeks to divide the world into zones of influence and exploit the peoples of the world.

Maurice Bishop praised the Iraqi role in strengthening the nonaligned movement by continuously stressing the importance of common struggle against imperialism and improving relations among the nonaligned countries in various fields. Bishop affirmed his country's desire to deepen and expand cooperation with Iraq in various fields, which is in the mutual interest of both peoples.

The talks dealt with the various fields of cooperation between the two countries and the means of developing such cooperation in the future. It was agreed to form a joint working team composed of experts from both countries to determine sectors for economic cooperation between them. The talks were attended by officials from both sides.

RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim met separately earlier today with Grenadan Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the relations between the two countries and their role in strengthening the nonaligned movement.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN111646 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] In his office at the presidential palace this afternoon, President Saddam Husayn received Grenadan Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

During the meeting, which was attended by Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, the two sides discussed the latest world developments and the situation in the Arab region and the Caribbean Sea. They also discussed bilateral relations and means of developing them in all fields, as well as the spheres of cooperation among the nonaligned states and means of reinforcing the nonaligned movement's role in world events, so that the movement can play an important role in serving the international community and human civilization.

Interviewed by Baghdad Paper

JN130845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May--Grenadan Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has affirmed his country's condemnation of the Camp David accords and all the Egyptian contacts with the Zionist entity.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH here today, Mr Bishop said: Thwarting these treasonous accords is a basic condition for the triumph of the Palestinian people's struggle. He added that the Palestinian issue will not be solved except with guarantees for the soil unity of Palestinian and the Palestinian people's sovereignty under their legitimate representative, the PLO.

Grenadan Prime Minister Maurice Bishop affirmed the solidarity of the progressive Caribbean countries with the Arab Gulf countries in their battles against all forms of foreign presence. He condemned the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean and said: Our struggle against these maneuvers expresses our belief in the right of the Caribbean peoples to develop their own experiment free from any foreign intervention, threat of force or possibilities of foreign invasion.

On his country's relations with Iraq, the Grenadan prime minister said that his current visit to Iraq will strengthen relations between the two peoples and governments. He added: In President Saddam Husayn we see a man with deep commitments for national and pan-Arab sovereignty, as well as a prominent representative of the traditions of pan-Arabism and just international aspirations and principles.

Maurice Bishop pointed out that the unity of stands between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Joint Endeavor for Welfare, Education and Liberation in Grenada in the struggle against Zionism, imperialism, racism and foreign presence constitutes a solid basis for the consolidation of relations between the two parties.

Prime Minister Departs

JN131200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 May--Maurice Bishop, Grenadan Prime Minister and leader of the Joint Endeavor for Welfare, Education and Liberation in Grenada, and the accompanying delegation left Iraq en route to Libya at noon today after a 4-day visit to Iraq. Bishop was accorded an official sendoff led by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim.

LABOR FEDERATION DENOUNCES U.S. ANTI-CUBAN ACTIVITIES

JN131609 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May--The General Federation of Labor Unions in Iraq has denounced the suspect imperialist activities against Cuba. The General Federation issued a statement here today reaffirming the Iraqi workers' solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Cuban people and workers against U.S. imperialist maneuvers and foreign plans.

The statement says that through such maneuvers U.S. imperialism tries to implement its various conspiratorial plans beginning with the threat to occupy Arab oilfields, set up hostile alliances on the pretext of safeguarding the security of the Arab Gulf and plot against the Arab region in general. The General Federation called upon the Arab and world liberation movements to unify their effective struggle against the imperialist centers which are hostile to struggling nations.

CANADIAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

Meets With Foreign Minister

JN131246 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Robert Coates, organizational president of the Canadian Progressive Conservative Party and member of the Canadian Parliament. During the meeting, a discussion was concluded on Iraqi-Canadian relations and ways of developing them, as well as on Arab-Canadian relations and the development of Canada's stand on Arab issues, particularly Palestinian issues. Robert Coates arrived here last Saturday on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Meets With Deputy Premier

JN131247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May--Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Ghaydan met here today with the Canadian delegation headed by Robert Coates, organizational president of the Canadian Progressive Conservative Party and member of the Canadian Parliament. During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations and issues of common interest, as well as ways to promote cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

OIL MINISTER ON EUROPEAN ROLE IN MIDEAST, AFGHANISTAN

For a report on remarks made by Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim in Paris, see the France section of the 13 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Army Commander Meets Delegation

JN101046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and commander of the Iraqi People's Army, met here today with (Yi Chae-kwan), vice chairman of the Red Guards office in Korea and the delegation accompanying him.

Mr Ramadan affirmed the need to bolster relations and exchange expertise between the Iraqi People's Army and the Korean Red Guards. Relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Army and the Red Guards were discussed at the meeting. The DPRK delegation arrived here on Wednesday on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Delegation Departs 15 May

JN131135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May--(Yi Chae-kwan), vice chairman of the Red Guards office in the DPRK, ended a 1-week visit to Iraq and left for home today. During his visit, (Yi) held talks and meetings with Iraqi People's Army officials and commanders on the exchange of expertise and was acquainted with the Iraqi People's Army experience.

IRAQI TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST

JN130930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May--Trade Ministry Under Secretary Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah left for Bucharest today at the head of an economic delegation to participate in the meetings of the fourth session of the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation.

The session, which will begin tomorrow and last 1 week, will discuss ways of expanding trade between the two countries. It will also discuss the participation of Romanian establishments in the implementation of economic development projects in Iraq.

BAGHDAD LISTENERS CRITICIZES IRANIAN MULLAHS' SECULAR ACTIVITY

NC131220 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0730 GMT 13 May 80

["Letters" section]

[Text] I send my warm and sincere greetings from afar to the employees of the Persian-language program of Radio Baghdad. I wish you success in all you do.

Dear broadcaster, I am writing to you from one of the cities of Mazandaran--from Shahi or present Qa'emshahr. My friends and I listen to your good programs always and are glad that you disgrace Khomeyni's fascist regime.

I swear to God we are sick and tired of mullahs who pretend to be religious men. We don't know how long this situation will continue. For instance when you go to a mullah and ask him to come to read prayers or to perform a marriage, he says: "I have national affairs to attend to and I don't have time for such things." It is really very ridiculous. As soon as you turn the television knob you see such-and-such mullah speaking about the solution of the traffic problem Every activity has been undertaken by these mullahs and they don't let the people do anything.

The insane Khalkhali, who is nothing but a madman, while on his way to Gonbad to kill innocent freedom-seeking people, executed two prisoners in Sari who had been given a life sentence. Then he executed 26 people in one day in Gonbad.

I will not take up any more of your time. I have only one complaint, and that is that your broadcasting hours are so few, because it is only your free tribune that can unmask the ugly and bloodthirsty face of the gang of position-loving Khomeyni for this oppressed nation to see. Greetings to our struggling brother Saddam Husayn.

We are mourning, mourning today. It is a day of mourning today. The sale of Iran's oil is under a cloak today. O idol-crusher Khomeyni: You have become an idol, so go crush yourself.

BIG POWERS URGED TO INSURE RETURN OF HEBRON DEPORTEES

JN131942 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim summoned the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China in Amman to explain to them certain aspects of the case of the three citizens deported by the Israeli occupation authorities. The minister asked the ambassadors to urge their countries to take appropriate and adequate measures to insure the return of these citizens to their homes in accordance with the recent UN Security Council resolution. He also asked them to urge Israel to stop persecuting the Arabs, stop emptying the occupied territory of its people and legitimate residents and stop building settlements on this territory.

BANISHED WEST BANK MAYORS DENOUNCE U.S., ISRAEL

LD121330 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0743 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] Amman, 12 May--The three West Bank leaders banished by Israel have declared that armed struggle is the only way to liberate the occupied Arab territories. They also demand the opening of all Arab borders for the Palestinian resistance so that it may carry out its activities against Israel.

The three leaders, Mayor of Hebron Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Shari Judge Shaykh Rajab al-Tamimi, made these statements during an interview with KUNA after the Israeli authorities prevented them from returning to the West Bank yesterday.

They also called for the imposition of an Arab economic boycott against the United States in retaliation for its continued support for Israel in the Middle East conflict. They also spoke bitterly of what they described as the attitude of silence which the Arab governments have adopted toward the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The three banished West Bank leaders denounced U.S. military, political and financial aid to Israel, saying that the United States is providing Israel with billions of dollars which "come out of the returns on Arab funds." They said that this U.S. support is intended "to turn Israel into a tool for dominating the Arab world."

"Rushing to the White House," they said, "will not solve the Palestinian question, and the liberation of Palestine can only be achieved through guns, and not from New York--the UN headquarters--or Washington."

The three leaders made a comparison between the U.S. attitude toward the American hostages issue and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and America's attitude toward the Palestinian question, and said that "the United States is shedding tears for Islam in Afghanistan while it continues to supply Israel with all sorts of destructive weapons to kill Muslims in Jerusalem, Hebron and other parts of the occupied territory."

They added that the United States "has imposed a seige on Iran for the sake of the 50 hostages, while thousands of Arab prisoners are crammed in the Israeli occupation prisons. They asked "why do the Arab countries not also boycott the United States and cut if off from oil," particularly as it is responsible for the destitution of the millions of Palestinians and as it has declined to support a UN Security Council resolution calling for the repatriation of three banished leaders and their return to their children and homeland.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES ARAB JOURNALISTS FEDERATION MEMBERS

JN131924 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] At the Royal Hashemite Court this evening, His Majesty King Husayn met with the members of the General Secretariat of the Arab Journalists Federation. During the meeting, his majesty explained the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing and the challenges which are being directed against the Arab nation's identity and future.

His majesty called for building intrinsic Arab power and achieving self-reliance, Arab solidarity, unity of rank and inter-Arab cooperation. His majesty affirmed that building Arab power is not only confined to building military power. Rather, his majesty added, this means planning and molding the Arab individual to enable him to play an effective role.

His majesty said: The Baghdad summit conference was a starting point that achieved firmness and steadfastness and from which we proceeded to rally Arab potentials. His majesty added that the Tunis summit conference followed the Baghdad summit. His majesty added: The next summit will be convened in Amman. It will be the first time that Arab leaders will meet on this Arab land which forms the longest confrontation front. His majesty expressed the hope that such a meeting will be successful, will achieve more positive steps and will bolster the issue of steadfastness and firmness. His majesty stated that Jordan will provide a suitable atmosphere for the Amman summit, giving every issue the discussion and efforts it merits in order to insure that meeting attains all the pan-Arab aspirations.

His majesty affirmed that there will be no solution to the Palestinian issue without including the Palestinians, without recognizing their legitimate right to determine their fate and future on their national soil and territory and without returning occupied Arab territory, particularly Arab Jerusalem, to Arab sovereignty. His majesty cited both the arbitrary practices carried out by the Zionist occupation forces against the citizens in the occupied territories and the deporting of the mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the chief Qadi as examples of the inhuman stand adopted by the occupation. The issue of the deportees' return challenges the world and the UN Security Council resolutions.

His majesty warned against keeping Arab territory under occupation. In addition to the suffering of its citizens, this would mean changing its sites and identity.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN140628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Amman last night on a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and high-ranking Jordanian officials.

In a statement to JNA upon his arrival, Mr Klibi expressed his happiness over visiting Jordan, and said that the purpose of his visit is to hold consultations with Jordanian officials on topics related to the two Arab conferences scheduled to be held in Amman: the foreign and economic ministers conference in July and the 11th summit conference in November. Referring to the important subjects which will be discussed at the 11th Arab summit conference, Mr Klibi said that the discussions will focus on formulating an Arab economic plan, which will be drafted by the Arab foreign and economic ministers, and amending the Arab League Charter.

POLISAIRO FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 MAY

JN131546 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 May 80 p 16

[Text] Amman--A POLISARIO Front delegation, including Mohamed Ould Saydati, cabinet adviser, and Obeid el-Sheikh, POLISARIO Political Bureau member, arrived in Amman yesterday.

In a statement to AD-DUSTUR, Mohamed Ould Saydati said that he is carrying a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, Polisario secretary general and chairman of the Revolution Council in Western Sahara, which deals with the latest developments of the situation in Western Sahara.

Mohamed Ould Saydati said: The front welcomes any Arab mediation between Morocco and the POLISARIO, mediation which would deal with the crux of the problem and recognize the right of the Western Saharan people to determine their fate, a right which was guaranteed by international charters and the human rights declaration. Mohamed Ould Saydati pointed out that there were no serious mediations in the past to settle the dispute.

Mohamed Ould Saydati pointed out that his visit to Jordan comes as part of a tour, during which he visited Syria and Lebanon. Mohamed Ould Saydati added that during these visits he conveyed a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and a verbal message to Palestinian resistance leaders.

KUWAITI HEIR APPARENT MAKES DEPARTURE STATEMENT

JN121842 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah left Amman today. He was seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and high-ranking Jordanian officials.

In a statement to reporters, the Kuwaiti heir apparent praised His Majesty King Husayn's wise leadership, which aspires for unity of word and unity of ranks. The Kuwaiti heir apparent said: We in Kuwait share with our Jordanian brothers the efforts they are exerting and follow the course of this wise leadership.

The Kuwaiti heir apparent affirmed that the current situation behooves all Arab brothers to exert extensive efforts for the purpose of achieving unified Arab action. The Kuwaiti heir apparent stated that his visit to Jordan was a success. The Kuwaiti heir apparent affirmed Kuwait's readiness to contribute to Jordanian development projects.

Crown Prince Hasan made a statement to reporters in which he expressed his happiness over the visit of the Kuwaiti heir apparent to Jordan, affirming that such meetings serve to bolster relations of fraternity and friendship between the two fraternal states in all fields.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan added that the circumstances which the Arab nation is passing through make it incumbent to have such meetings, which benefit Arab interests.

ECONOMIC, TOURISM AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

JN132139 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Agreements on economic and tourism cooperation between Jordan and Portugal were signed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade this evening.

The two agreements were signed on the Jordanian side by Minister of Industry and Trade Engineer 'Ali an-Nusur and Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Muwaffaq al-Fawwaz; and on the Portuguese side by Minister of Commerce and Tourism (Basilio Adolfo).

The economic agreement provides for developing the economic, trade and technical relations between the two countries. It also provides for developing the technical and economic cooperation in all fields, particularly in the field of building dams, constructing roads and bridges, irrigation, agriculture, operating hotels, tourism and civil aviation.

The tourism agreement provides for exchanging experiences between the two countries in the field of tourism, exchanging information and facilitating border measures for the two countries' passengers in accordance with the existing laws.

Ministers Confer

JN131703 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Amman--Agriculture Minister Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi yesterday met with Portuguese Commerce and Tourism Minister Basilio Adolfo [name as published], who is currently visiting Jordan at the head of a delegation.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr ar-Rimawi reviewed the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture. The two sides held discussions on the possibility of bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture.

At the Industry and Trade Ministry yesterday, a meeting was held between the Jordanian side, under Engineer 'Ali an-Nusur, minister of industry and trade, and the Portuguese side, under the Portuguese commerce and tourism minister. During the meeting, a discussion was concluded on the ways to bolster and develop economic and trade relations between the two states. Ways of increasing the size of the trade exchange, establishing joint projects and exchanging technical expertise between Jordan and Portugal were also discussed.

SYRIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER ARRIVES FOR LAND-SEA MEETINGS

JN101521 Amman JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Amman, 10 May--A Syrian delegation led by Transport Minister Muharram Tayyarah arrived in Amman via Ar-Ramtha today on a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the Syrian delegation will take part in the meetings of Syrian-Jordanian overland transport and Syrian-Jordanian maritime companies.

Minister Leaves

JN121751 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Syrian Transport Minister Muharram Tayyarah left Amman today after participating in the meetings of the General Assembly of the Syrian-Jordanian overland and maritime transport companies, which ended in Amman yesterday.

The minister said that there is an intention to expand the fleet of the Jordanian-Syrian company for maritime transport by purchasing new ships in accordance with a plan drawn up by an international consultative company. The minister added that the company's profits in 1979 amounted to 2 million Syrian pounds.

PRESIDENT SARKIS, U.S. AMBASSADOR MEET 13 MAY

NC131833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean for 2 and 1/2 hours. The meeting was held on the occasion of the ambassador's recall to Washington for consultations. The U.S. ambassador will convey Lebanon's stance and the things which Lebanon desires the friendly states to take into consideration to the U.S. administration.

Answering a question as to the topics discussed at the long meeting, Ambassador Dean said: All I can say is that I have tried again to cover, and particularly listen to, the Lebanese position on all subjects, because I want to be well prepared when raising this at meetings in Washington and New York next week and later. This is my only concern.

Ambassador Dean was asked: Do you know that a great deal of talk is going on now about the projected settlement in southern Lebanon? What is your opinion on this subject?

The U.S. ambassador answered: This morning I said that the Palestinians have declared that they want their homeland to be somewhere else, not here in Lebanon.

Finally, Ambassador Dean was asked why the American Embassy in Beirut, and not the U.S. State Department, had issued a statement on the Israeli landing operation. The ambassador answered: We are trying to do whatever is best for Lebanon.

Sarkis Sends Message to Carter

NC132045 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Sources at the presidential palace stated that President Sarkis conveyed an oral message to President Carter through U.S. Ambassador Dean. The same sources said that the discussions also dealt with a possible visit by Sarkis to Washington.

UN FORCES COMMANDER COMMENTS ON UNIFIL'S SUCCESS

AB121942 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, Major General Erskine, has described the operations of his force as highly successful in spite of several difficulties and uncertainties about his ability to fulfill his mandate. In a speech to mark the second anniversary of the establishment of the force, General Erskine said it has succeeded in bringing stability to the area. This, he said, has enabled about 150,000 people to return to their home to lead normal lives.

General Erskine urged the staff of the force to keep in mind that peacekeeping is not an easy task, especially when they are still engaged in peacekeeping.

At another ceremony at which he decorated members of the Ghana battalion serving with UNIFIL, General Erskine asked Ghanaians to learn from their past mistakes and use the experience gained to build a better nation. He said Ghana, like any other country, has passed through both pleasant and unpleasant moments in her history.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 12 MAY

JN121656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet committee for external economic relations and head of the Soviet side on the Syrian-Soviet joint committee, arrived in Damascus at noon today at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria that will last several days. In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Skachkov said: My visit to Syria comes within the framework of the annual meeting of the Syrian-Soviet joint committee which discusses economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

SOVIET BANKING DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

JN121416 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Damascus, 12 May--At noon today a Soviet banking delegation led by (V. A. Pekhshev), first deputy manager of the Soviet office of the state bank, arrived in Damascus on a 5-day visit to Syria. The official meetings between the Soviet and Syrian banking delegations will begin tomorrow, in order to discuss banking relations between the Soviet Union and Syria and ways of promoting these relations.

KUWAITI PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 12 MAY

JN122057 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--At 2000 today Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister High Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah. Dr al-Kasm welcomed his highness the great guest and the members of the delegation, asserting the importance of this meeting along the road of promoting the fraternal and good relations between Syria and Kuwait. The talks revolved around the current Arab issues and the requirements created by the circumstances engulfing the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause, including a special emphasis on the pan-Arab struggle and Arab solidarity against the Zionist enemy and his allies who are giving him every means of support. The talks also touched on the continued battle's needs, including a constant manifestation of the principles of the Arab confrontation against Zionism and the capitulatory objectives and designs in this area. His Highness Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah arrived in Damascus this evening, at the head of a large official delegation on a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

In a statement to newsmen upon his arrival at the Guest Palace, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah said: My visit to fraternal Syria is part of our meetings with the brothers and to discuss with our Syrian brothers matters that concern the two fraternal countries in particular, and matters and topics that concern our Arab nation in general. He added: The circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing dictate to us all the prepare a unified concept and one policy according which we will build a military, economic and political cooperation to confront Israel's challenges and to bring about the return of the Arab solidarity anew. He said: I implore God Almighty to grant us success for the benefit of our Arab and Islamic nation.

In a statement on the occasion Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm welcomed his highness the great guest. He added that Syria is his second home out of our faith in the one Arab nation. When his highness comes to Syria, he is coming to an Arab town. We will work to deepen the relations between Syria and Kuwait and to deepen Arab solidarity to confront the Camp David plot which is a stab in the back of the Arab nation.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM MEETS WITH ALEPPO JURISTS

JN121339 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1000 today the members of the Aleppo Jurists Federation. The members of the delegation expressed their appreciation for the economic, administrative and financial procedures being adopted by the government in order to organize the economic and social structure and achieve a step forward in developing the state establishments, organs and the various aspects of the public sector's activities. The members of the delegation affirmed their belief and confidence in and support for the national and pan-Arab stands of this struggling state.

The members of the delegation also affirmed that the struggling Aleppo masses are aware that the revolutionary Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, as facing various pressures and plots because it is firmly confronting plots and attempts by the Zionists and U.S. imperialists to impose capitulation on the Arab nation. Dr al-Kasm affirmed that Aleppo, which is renowned for its national stands, is getting all the appreciation and concern possible and that several of the vital projects which will serve the sons of this struggling city are about to be implemented. Al-Kasm stated that the revolutionary Syria will not be affected by any attempt at sabotage, plots or imposing pressure, adding that under President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria will always remain an invulnerable power in the Arab struggle.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE AMAL MOVEMENT DELEGATION

JN121139 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] At 1030 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the Amal movement command headed by Command Council Chairman Nabih Barri. The delegation includes Deputy Chairman Hasan Hashim, official spokesman Husayn al-Mawsawi and Command Council members 'Abbas Makki, 'Akif Haydar, Zakariya Hamzah and Muhammad Ghaddar. The discussion dealt with development in the situation in Lebanon and with the confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist plot against Lebanon, particularly southern Lebanon.

STUDENT SEMINAR ISSUES STATEMENT OF SOLIDARITY

JN132130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message of greetings from the student organizations participating in the world student seminar held in Damascus in solidarity with the Syrian people and students. The participants in the world student seminar in solidarity with the Syrian people and students, who concluded their meetings today in Damascus, announced, in the name of the millions of students in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America and in the name of all democratic and progressive students through the world, their complete and unlimited solidarity with the Syrian people's and students' just struggle against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots and the traitorous Camp David alliance.

The student organizations asserted in a statement they issued today that they will strive with all the means in their power to bolster the steadfastness of Syria, especially since it is shouldering the great struggle and burden of defending the Arab nation's honor, dignity and right to liberation and victory and is greatly contributing toward supporting and assistance world progressive liberation movements.

The statement says that the participants in the world student seminar of solidarity consider any external or internal aggression against Syria as an aggression against the world progressive student movement. Therefore, the participating organizations will fight this aggression whatever it is. They declare their permanent support for the Syrian student masses represented by their struggler organization--the Syrian National Student Federation.

The participants in the seminar warmly hailed the Syrian people's victories in the political, economic and social fields. They affirmed that these are gains for the masses of workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, soldiers and all honest patriots. They said that the Syrian reaction's attempts to strike at and sabotage these gains and achievements show once again its association with imperialist and Zionist circles.

The participants affirmed their support for the Arab liberation movement and the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which expresses the will of the Arab masses to confront all plots, especially the Camp David plot and the so-called autonomy. They also affirmed their full support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle inside and outside the occupied territory under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of this people, to achieve their legitimate national rights to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny and establish their independent national stand on their land.

The participants also expressed their support for the Lebanese people's struggle under the leadership of their progressive national and patriotic forces for the sake of a unified Arab Lebanon--people and territory--and against all attempts at partitioning Lebanon. They also condemned Israel's recurrent attacks on south Lebanon and hailed Syria's national stand in aiding and supporting the Lebanese people.

Finally, the organizations expressed their thanks, appreciation and respect for the comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria, for kindly patronizing this world activity.

Students Meet Al-Asad

JN132054 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received from 1730 to 2100 tonight the representatives of the Damascus University students and Syrian students abroad who are now attending the 8th conference of the Syrian National Student Federation. The representatives conveyed the students' greetings and thanks to the president for supporting the federation and the various activities of the Syrian student movement. They reaffirmed the students' resolve to fight reactionary activities and mentality and to defend the revolution under the leadership of the Ba'th Party.

The representatives were briefed by the president on the general situation in the Arab region and the circumstances experienced by the Arab homeland. The president referred in particular to the activities of the reactionaries in Syria at the behest of imperialism and emphasized the Syrian students' role in fighting reactionist and imperialist agents as well as combating misleading reactionary ideas.

The student representatives thanked the president for his guidelines and affirmed that the student sector, which was always in the vanguard of the struggle, will continue to pursue the revolutionary line and to entrench the progressive socialist line.

SYRIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN

JN131704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The permanent Syrian-Soviet committee began its meetings today under the chairmanship of Dr Salim Yasin, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs, and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet committee for external economic relations. Dr Yasin asserted that Syria highly appreciates the stand of the socialist bloc countries, headed by the USSR, in supporting our national economy. Skachkov expressed the USSR's desire to strengthen and develop the relations between the two countries.

The discussion during the meeting dealt with the future development of the economic, scientific and technical relations between the two countries in the various fields. The two sides also reviewed the stages covered by development projects being implemented in Syria in the fields of irrigation, agrarian reform, railroad, oil production and development of the Latakia port.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES KUWAITI PRIME MINISTER

JN131325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received at noon today in the presidential palace Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; and the members of the delegation accompanying the Kuwaiti heir apparent.

His highness the Kuwaiti heir apparent conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad the regards of Kuwaiti amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. Later a meeting was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and his highness the Kuwaiti heir apparent. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; and the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

Talks Begin

JN131327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--An official round of talks was held today at the prime ministry between the Syrian side, under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and the Kuwaiti side, under Kuwaiti prime minister and heir apparent His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The meeting was attended on the Kuwaiti side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and by Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi.

The talks during the session dealt with Arab, Islamic and international issues, in addition to the required bases for achieving effective Arab solidarity against the Zionist enemy and capitulatory schemes and ways to abort such schemes. Concerning relations between the two fraternal states, the talks dealt with developing the economic agreements signed between them and increasing cooperation in all fields.

It was decided that the Syrian and Kuwaiti sides would resume their bilateral talks. The following will participate in these talks on the Syrian side: Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs, and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs. The following will also participate in the talks on the Kuwaiti side: Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salih al-'Atiqi, and Shaykh Salman Du'ayj as-Sabah, minister of state for legal and administrative affairs. Other members of the Syrian and Kuwaiti delegations will also participate. The session ended at 1200 today.

Khaddam Praises Kuwaiti Stand

JN132033 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has praised the relations between Syria and Kuwait as well as the talks held by the two sides in Damascus today, describing them as good. Khaddam's praise was made during the press conference he held in his office at the Foreign Ministry tonight for the chief editors of Kuwaiti papers accompanying Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah on his current visit to Syria. Khaddam answered questions on current Arab affairs. Khaddam said that viewpoints were identical on all topics discussed by the two fraternal sides. He also expressed his satisfaction with Kuwait's policy and its pan-Arab stands, saying: What calls for satisfaction is that Kuwait pursues a pan-Arab policy. We are always pleased with fraternal Kuwait's stands on the various issues.

VOL: NATIONALISTS, LEFTISTS WITHDRAW FROM UPPER AL-MATN

NC131532 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to the latest reports received from upper Al-Matn, the Syrian nationalists and the leftists have withdrawn from the positions occupied by them recently. Arab Deterrent Forces have replaced them. Cautious calm is now reigning in the area in anticipation of a final settlement of the situation.

## ALGERIA

### TIZI OUZOU UNIVERSITY CENTER TO REOPEN 17 MAY

LD122056 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research hereby notifies students, members of the teaching staff and administrative and service personnel that the Tizi Ouzou University center will be reopened starting Saturday, 17 May 1980. Measures will be taken to insure that courses which have been set back can catch up.

### STUDENT AGITATION REPORTEDLY REOCCURS IN ALGIERS

NC121720 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Algiers, May 12 (AFP)--Student agitation broke out afresh in Algeria today when hundreds demonstrated in the capital demanding the release of colleagues detained after recent clashes in Tizi Ouzou. The clashes last month in the Grand Kabylie region arose out of demands for official recognition of the ethnic Berber language and culture.

From behind the gates of the literature and economic science faculties the students shouted slogans such as "free the prisoners", "tell us about those who have disappeared", and "down with torture, down with repression", causing hundreds of passers-by to gather on main street of Algiers. The demonstration, decided by mass meeting, came less than a week after a meeting of the Central Committee of Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) Party that virtually ignored the cultural demands.

### GABON'S BONGO ARRIVES TO HOLD DISCUSSIONS WITH BENDJEDID

AB121350 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, El Hadj Omar Bongo, has arrived in Algiers from Nice, where he attended the seventh Franco-African summit conference. He is in Algeria on a 48-hour working visit at the invitation of President Chaoli Bendjedid. President Bongo told the press:

[Begin Bongo recording] The cooperation between Algeria and Gabon is developing very well. My presence here is the proof of the strengthening of this cooperation which we want to be sincere, fraternal and friendly. [end recording]

Today's program of the visit provides for political discussions between Presidents Bongo and Bendjedid.

### Meets Bendjedid

LD121550 Algiers APS in English 1505 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Algiers, 12/5/80/ (APS)--Political talks between Algeria and Gabon ended this afternoon at People's Palace. The talks began with a tete-a-tete between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Omar Bongo who were later on joined by the two countries' Foreign Ministers Mohamed Benyahia and Martin Bongo and the Algerian ambassador in Libreville and the Gabonese ambassador to Algiers. The tete-a-tete talks lasted about one hour and a half.

After these talks President Chadli Bendjedid offered a lunch in the honor of his guest. Several Political Bureau Central Committee, government and party senior officials and African diplomats in Algiers were present at the lunch. President Bongo is in Algiers since yesterday within an official visit to Algeria.

U.S. SHOWS 'INVETERATE HOSTILITY' TO PALESTINIANS

LD121317 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 2-3 May 80 p 7

[Muhammad 'Ali Khawazim article: "Objection to Freedom and Peace"]

[Excerpts] Nothing is clearer than the U.S. policy's intense animosity toward the Palestinian people and their inalienable national and historical rights to occupied Palestine, as well as its enmity toward all the oppressed peoples and their right to freedom, independence and social progress. The United States is proving on all occasions and in all international forums its inveterate hostility to the Palestinian people and their natural and legitimate right to self-determination. It is at the same time proving in practice, regardless of rhetorical prevarications, its animosity toward peace based on right and justice in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world.

These hostile attitudes toward peoples' freedom and peace were translated into practice by the United States when, 2 days ago, it vetoed the UN Security Council draft resolution which called for enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination, including their right to establish their own independent state on the soil of their homeland.

The hostile U.S. attitude to the Palestinian people and their natural right to self-determination has been expressed not only at the Security Council--and that was not the first or the last hostile stand toward the Palestinian people--but has also been and is being expressed more violently through America's absolute military, political and economic support for Israel, enabling it to occupy the Palestinian homeland and practice fascist suppression and intimidation against the Palestinian masses rebelling against occupation, domination and terrorism, which are supported by the United States by all evil means.

The U.S. affirmation of its open hostility to the Palestinian people and the whole Arab people constitutes a strong condemnation of As-Sadat's regime, which has tied itself to the bandwagon of the U.S. policy and its aggressive plans in the Middle East and in the Arab homeland in general. It also constitutes a condemnation of the Camp David agreements and their conspiratorial and liquidationist aims, now that it is established beyond any doubt that the Camp David agreements are not concerned with peace or with enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination--something proved by Washington's objection to every Security Council resolution which frankly advocates the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

The U.S. hostility to the Arab liberation movement represents a slap in the face to all those who still base their hopes on "American good intentions" toward Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian casue.

To this attitude is linked the new tendency which surfaced unexpectedly in Rabat, advocating the separation of the Palestinian people's cause from the question of Zionist occupation of Sinai and the Golan. The most dangerous consequence of this tendency will be the division of the Arab-Zionist conflict, turning it into a mere border conflict. This is exactly what America and Israel have long been seeking and what the Camp David agreements tried to consecrate by the Egyptian-Zionist peace treaty and by working to achieve similar separate treatries between Israel and every neighboring Arab country, in order to attain the imperialist-Zionist strategic aim of liquidating the Palestinian issue to the benefit of Israel under the American umbrella over the entire area.

ASH-SHA'B ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN MIDEAST

LD140755 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 9-10 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Playing with Fire"]

[Text] Swedish intelligence has exposed a large-scale U.S. Naval landing operation that took place in Oman 2 days ago under strict secrecy. This landing operation, which assumes an offensive characteristic in a Gulf trouble spot, is part of the U.S. military preparations that have been underway for several months in collaboration and coordination with regimes that have placed themselves and their territories at the service of U.S. aggressive objectives against the area and its people as well as against the area's national liberation movement, independence and social progress.

The As-Sadat and Oman regimes, like other regimes in the area, have placed their territories, skies, airfields and ports at the disposal of U.S. forces and their aggressive military preparations in the Middle East, and in the Gulf area in particular. This is because the revolutionary tide that emanated from Iran following the triumph of the people's revolution and the destruction of the imperial regime is not only threatening imperialist strategies but also the regimes harnessed to the bandwagon of U.S.-led imperialism.

Therefore, when these regimes provide facilities and military services to the United States, they are not only aiding U.S. plans but are also helping themselves to maintain their own regimes which are popularly rejected--that is, facilities in return for protection. It appears that those people have learned nothing from the lesson of the Iranian Revolution, which has proven in practice that the United States and all the repressive and espionage machinery at its disposal are incapable of protecting any regime if the people decide to bring it down.

Also, the United States has not learned the lessons of its military and political defeats around the globe: The complex of greatness is still driving it toward committing further follies that will reflect on the American people itself. The current large-scale and intensive U.S. military preparations in the Middle East region in collaboration with its agents in the area are aimed at a number of specific objectives which include:

1. Toppling the Iranian Revolution. This is a basic aim of the violent U.S. military, political, economic and psychological pressures on Iran. This aim was evident in the recent abortive invasion attempt which crashed in the desert before reaching its objective in Tehran. It is also evident in the U.S. military buildup off Iranian territorial waters as well as in the activities of the fifth column in Iran.

2. The United States is seeking to prevent the recurrence of the Iranian example in the Gulf area.

3. The United States is preparing to take control of the oil resources in the area to ensure abundant supplies of cheap oil.

4. The United States is trying to regain its prestige and the confidence of its friends, which have been strongly shaken following the Iranian Revolution. The United States has stood helpless and impotent in the face of the radical and deep changes that took place in Iran and are taking place under the surface in the area in sympathy with the Iranian Revolution.

The United States is in vain trying to reverse or at least stop the wheel of history. The United States will reap nothing from this but a defeat that will be added to its string of military and political defeats around the globe.

## LIBYA

### MORE EMBASSIES ABROAD CONVERTED TO 'PEOPLE'S BUREAUS'

LD131347 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Proceeding along the path of people's authority and the establishment of fraternal and friendship relations among peoples, Libyan students, civilians and military personnel marched on the Libyan Embassies in Romania, Yugoslavia and Pakistan, turned them into People's Bureaus and set up in them people's committees to run them. Libyans in India also marched on the embassy and turned it into a People's Bureau and set up a people's committee.

### REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES MEETING IN FRANCE ISSUE STATEMENT

LD130956 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The first gathering of revolutionary committees in France held on 3-4 May has issued a statement. It stresses its full and immediate readiness to liquidate the reactionary rightists, depriving them of all their weapons raised in a relentless war against the Libyan Arab people to return them to the eras of enslavement and exploitation. The reactionary rightists' sick souls have made them imagine that by leaving the Jamahiriyah territory, they would be safe from the revolution's grip. The meeting also stressed that the power of the revolution in France is in a state of alert to implement the stipulations of the statement by the third meeting of revolutionary committees. The meeting stressed its solidarity with the internal revolutionary forces and its complete readiness to confront attempts to sow doubt and hostile circles' attempts to distort the internal social picture.

The meeting stressed its cultural solidarity with the leadership of the great revolution and its absolute readiness to implement all tasks entrusted to it by the historic leadership. The meeting also stressed that all that remains for the revolutionary committees in France to do is to incite the masses to pounce on the worn-out thrones, terminate them forever and replace them with people's authority; and that henceforth there is no law other than the law of the revolution and no shari'a other than its shari'a.

The revolutionary forces in France addressed a final warning to students studying at their own expense to return immediately to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT

LD121352 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Casablanca, 12 May (MAP)--Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, returned here Saturday evening from Nice where he represented Morocco, [as an] observer, at the French African summit. In a brief statement to newsmen Mr Boucetta said that the summit had examined several topics, namely the cultural, scientific and technological exchanges and the three-party dialogue between Arab, African and European countries. He also said that he had met with several African and French officials.

PRIME MINISTER BOUABID COMMENTS ON BRAZIL VISIT

LD121350 Rabat MAP in English 1238 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Rabat, May 12 (MAP)--Mr Ma'ata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister returned here Sunday after he paid a six-day official visit to Brazil, at the invitation of the Brazilian president, Mr Joao Figueiredo. In a statement to newsmen Mr Bouabid indicated that he held talks with Brazilian officials, mainly with the head of state, and had contacts with Brazilian businessmen and industrialists.

The prime minister added that he explained to Brazilian officials and press organs Morocco's position regarding its territorial integrity. About bilateral cooperation, Mr Bouabid outlined that the volume of commercial exchanges was well within the two countries' enormous potentialities and emphasized the need to strengthen this cooperation. He also noted the will of the Brazilian official to boost bilateral relations, more especially as Brazilian technology has developed in the field of exploiting oil shales and using alcohol as a source of energy.

Mr Bouabid finally recommended the setting up of a Moroccan-Brazilian joint commission and the exchange of visits between the two countries' businessmen and industrialists. At the end of Mr Bouabid's visit to Brazil, a Moroccan-Brazilian joint communique was simultaneously published here and in Brazilia.

The communique mainly stated that the two parties expressed their satisfaction about the friendly relations existing between the two countries, based on the attachment to the principles of peace, international cooperation and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. To further strengthen their cooperation, the two parties decided to negotiate in a near future the concluding of an economic, technical, cultural and scientific convention as well as a commercial agreement.

About industrial cooperation, the Moroccan delegation explained the broad lines of the five-year plan to their Brazilian interlocuters who expressed their will to participate in achieving some of the Moroccan industrial projects on the other hand, the two parties granted a particular interest to the perspectives of cooperation in the field of energy, and the participation of Brazil in oil prospecting in Morocco.

Dealing with some aspects of the international situation, the two delegations reaffirmed the need for all states to respect the principles and objectives of the United Nations charter, and to resort to peaceful means for settling the problems that may exist among them.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, they expressed their worry about the increasing tension in the region and reaffirmed their conviction that a just, global and lasting peace cannot be achieved without a total withdrawal of the occupying forces from all the Arab territories, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination, national independence, and sovereignty in Palestine, in conformity with United Nations charter and resolutions. On the other hand, the Moroccan delegation emphasized the efforts displayed by King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Al-Quds committee, in European countries and at the Vatican for reestablishing peace and understanding in the Middle East.

About the situation in Africa the two sides expressed their worry about the tension centers still existing in this continent and reaffirmed that African problems should be settled by African countries themselves. They also expressed their satisfaction at the independence of Zimbabwe and their will to cooperate with this new state, and condemned the policy of apartheid will to nation practiced by South Africa [sentence as received]. Finally, the two parties emphasized the urgent need to set up a new international economic order based on a more just redistribution of world wealth, and the possibility for developing countries to have access to modern technology. On behalf of King Hassan II, Mr Bouabid conveyed to the Brazilian president an invitation to pay and official visit to Morocco. The invitation was accepted; the date will be fixed later.

COMOROS FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 5-DAY VISIT

LD121359 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 7 May 80 pp 1, 3

[MAP report: "Morocco and Comoros Determined To Complete and Preserve Their Territorial Integrity"]

[Text] Rabat, 7 May--Comoros Foreign Minister Ali Mroudjae left Rabat on Tuesday morning after a 5-day visit to Morocco, during which he had talks with his Moroccan counterpart, M'hamed Boucetta and with several members of his majesty's government.

The Comoran minister was seen off by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta, the Senegalese ambassador to Rabat in charge of Comoran affairs, and several other leading figures.

The Joint Communique

Following these talks the following joint communique was drawn up: In the framework of the consolidation of fraternal relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, a Comoran delegation headed by Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ali Mroudjae and including Mr Mikidache Abdourahim, technical adviser to the president, Mr Amini Ali Moumin, head of the OAU and nonaligned movement department, made a working visit to the Kingdom of Morocco from 2 through 6 May.

During its visit the Comoran delegation was received notably by Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maata Bouabid and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta, National Education and Cadres Training Minister Azeddine Laraki, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Minister Abdellatif Ghissassi and Minister of Trade and Industry Azeddine Guessous. The Comoran delegation conducted a major exchange of views with the Moroccan side on international and regional questions in an atmosphere of fraternal understanding. They noted with satisfaction their complete agreement on all the points raised.

For instance, they reaffirmed their determination to complete and preserve their territorial integrity and condemned any intervention or interference in their countries' internal affairs. Discussing the situation in the Islamic world, the two sides reaffirmed their complete support for the principles and objectives of the Islamic states' conference organization. On the bilateral plane, the two delegations studied ways and means of strengthening cooperation between their two countries and to this effect signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement. They also agreed to conclude a trade agreement in the near future.

At the end of the visit, Mr Ali Mroudjae invited M'hamed Boucetta to make an official visit to the Comoros, and he accepted with pleasure. The date of this visit will be fixed by agreement. Mr Ali Mroudjae also warmly thanked Mr M'hamed Boucetta for the warm welcome and hospitality he and his delegation were shown and reaffirmed his conviction that his visit to the Kingdom of Morocco will help further strengthen relations between the two countries.

POLISARIO VICTORY REJECTED; JOURNALISTS TOUR ZAG

LD091310 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Assa, May 9 (MAP)--About thirty journalists representing national and international press visited Thursday at the area of Zag, 180 km south of Goulimine. They were flown over the Ovarkziz mountain chain, where the Moroccan military units, "Ouhoud", "Zellaqa" and "Zag" are deployed. This visit constituted a categoric denial to the information according to which the Zag area is encircled by the Algerian-backed mercenaries.

The journalists were flown over the zone where the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces began, since Tuesday at dawn, a large-scale mopping up operation, which is a continuation of the operation begun two months ago in the Ovarkziz. The journalists were also able to hear the testimony of a "POLISARIO" deserter (a native of Dakhla), who affirmed that a great number of Saharans in the Algerian concentration camps are being held there against their will.

During the Ovarkziz battles, the enemy suffered about 235 deaths, whereas the Royal Air Forces destroyed more than fifty vehicles. The Royal Armed Forces also recovered important quantities of material, including rockets, Kalashnikovs, radios, mortars and Land Rovers. The Royal Armed Forces lost 26 martyrs and 40 wounded.

SUDAN

SUDANESE-ETHIOPIAN COMMITTEE ISSUES JOINT STATEMENT

JN122005 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text of statement signed 8 May 1980 by joint Sudanese-Ethiopian ministerial consultative committee]

[Text] Khartoum, May 12--(SUNA)--Guided by the commitment of the heads of state of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and of socialist Ethiopia, to maintain and develop the good neighborly relations of the two sisterly countries,

Appreciating the efforts deployed by the O.A.U. Sudano-Ethiopian mediation commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, to bring about improvement of relations between the Sudan and Ethiopia,

Animated by the desire to reinforce and strengthen the historical ties of brotherhood and friendship between their peoples,

Conscious of the need to promote the relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between their sister countries,

The joint ministerial consultative committee of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, set up in July 1965, and revitalized by the agreement reached between the two governments following the official visit of Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, defense minister and commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces of the Sudan to Ethiopia in March 1980, held its meetings in Khartoum from 6 to 8 May, 1980.

The Sudanese delegation was led by: 1. Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and minister of foreign affairs, and included: 2. Mustafa 'Uthman Hassan, minister of transport; 3. Dr Ahmad as-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of communications; 4. Faruq al-Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply; 5. Ar-Rayyih 'Abd as-Salam, minister of irrigation and electric power; 6. Ahmad Salim, minister of state for cooperation, commerce and supply; 7. Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saw, minister of state for information and culture; 8. 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman Nasr, commissioner for Red Sea Province; 9. Sulayman Fakiri, Kassala District governor; 10. Lt Gen 'Izz ad-Din 'Ali Malik, chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces; 11. Hashim 'Uthman, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 12. Mirghani Sulayman Khalil, Sudan's ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; 13. Ambassador 'Uthman as-Samahuni, director of the Foreign Ministry's African department; 14. Ambassador Muhammad Hamad Matar, director of the Foreign Ministry's consular department; 15. 'Uthman as-Sayyid, from the presidential office; 16. Jasim 'Uthman, under secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Electric Power; 17. Muhammad al-Baqir Khalifah, head of the department of survey in the faculty of engineering and architecture, University of Khartoum, and other senior government officials.

The Ethiopian delegation was led by: 1. Comrade Fadle Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, and included: 2. Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communication and transport; 3. Comrade Maj Girma Yilma, minister of information and national guidance; 4. Comrade Engineer Takeze-Shoa Ayitenfisu, minister of mines, energy and water resources; 5. Comrade Ato Wole Chekol, minister of external trade; 6. Comrade Col Meraha Ketsela, permanent secretary of the Ministry of the Interior; [paragraph continues]

7. Comrade Brig Gen Merid Nigussie, chief of the General Staff of the armed forces; 8. Yilma Tadessen Ethiopian ambassador to Sudan; 9. Comrade Mougus Habte Mariam, minister of public and national security; 10. Comrade Brig Gen Mesfin Bebre Kal, deputy commander of the northern command; 11. Comrade Col Tadesse Beysne, from the Ministry of National Defense; 12. Comrade Solomon Wolde Hanna, from the Ministry of Interior; 13. Comrade Ismael Hassan, from the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum; 14. Comrade Col Alemu Tiberu, from the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum; 15. Comrade Abebe Asrat, from the Ministry of Communications and Transport; 16. Comrade Amare Hibetu, from the Ministry of Communications and Transport, and other senior government officials.

Comrade Col. Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, and the accompanying ministerial delegation had audience with H.E. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. A wide range of topics covering areas of mutual interest and cooperation were discussed. The discussions between the two parties were conducted in an atmosphere of good will, understanding and fraternity.

Motivated by genuine desire to promote fraternal cooperation in the common interest of the peoples of the two countries, the joint ministerial consultative committee has agreed to reactivate and fully implement all bilateral treaties, agreements and protocols. The joint ministerial consultative committee further agreed to reactivate all mechanisms that had been established in order to promote relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to foster understanding and good neighbourliness and to work earnestly for the strengthening of relations in order to enable the two governments achieve constructive collaboration beneficial to their peoples. To this end, the two sides have agreed to adhere to and scrupulously respect the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other as enshrined in the charters of the UN and the O.A.U. and the principles of the nonaligned movement.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the friendly and cordial spirit that prevailed during the deliberations of the eight subcommittees and hailed the efforts exerted by experts on both sides in bringing their meetings to the desired conclusion. In fulfillment of the aspirations of both peoples for prosperity and progress, the two governments agrees to pursue the implementation of the recommendation as reflected on the reports of the subcommittees concerned and the agreed minutes of their meetings.

The joint ministerial consultative committee conducted its meetings through the subcommittees set up to consider matters on the agenda concerning boundary, transport and communications, trade, refugees, cultural and consular affairs, together with two new subcommittees on water resources and defence and security.

Guided by the directive of the joint ministerial consultative committee, the subcommittee on the common boundary met and recommended that the joint Sudan-Ethiopian boundary commission established pursuant to the joint communique signed in Khartoum on 27th June, 1966 should meet in December 1980 in Addis Ababa.

With respect to the activities of the frontier committees, the joint ministerial consultative committee has called upon the respective local and provincial administrations governors on both sides of the Sudano-Ethiopian frontier to collaborate on matters affecting the two countries in accordance with the "joint Sudano-Ethiopian declaration," forming frontier committees.

The Ethiopian side has acceded in principle to the request of April 1956. The details shall be worked out at subsequent consultations between the two governments. In this connection, the Sudanese side has also expressed readiness to facilitate the appropriate relocation of the premises of the Ethiopian Consulate in Kassala.

In order to cement their good neighbourly relations, the joint ministerial consultative committee approved the recommendations of the working party set up to consider trade matters and agreed to intensify joint efforts to develop and promote trade relations between their countries. To this end, a new trade agreement and a new trade protocol have been signed.

Recognising the need to promote cultural relations between the two sister countries, the two parties have signed a new cultural agreement and a new wording programme for cultural cooperation.

The two sides having considered the question of refugees, have reaffirmed their commitment to the UN and O.A.O. conventions relating to the question of refugees and further agreed to encourage and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees from either country. Both sides reviewed questions pertaining to defence and security nature and have agreed to continue mutual consultations on a regular basis.

In the field of transport and communication the two sides have agreed to reestablish the traditional links between the two countries through the reoperation and development of all routes and establishment of new communication networks. The two sides also agreed to exchange experience and technical know-how between the competent authorities in both countries.

On the issue of mass media cooperation the two sides have agreed to foster mutual enlightenment and understanding through the exchange of information material and personnel in order to enhance the development of positive atmosphere and mutual confidence necessary for the pursuit of constructive cooperation between the two countries. In this regard the two sides recalling the Freetown agreement have agreed to give wide and positive coverage of news and developments in their respective mass media.

The joint ministerial consultative committee recalling the decision of the tripartite ministerial committee among Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan at its last sitting in Nairobi in March 1974 to meet in Khartoum agreed to approach the government of Kenya to fix a date for the tripartite meeting.

In reviewing the international and regional political and economic situation, the two parties reaffirmed their determination to adopt a dynamic approach toward expanding the areas of cooperation and consultation. During his stay in Khartoum, the foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia held constructive talks with H.E. Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president defence minister and commander-in-chief of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces; H.E. Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice-president and minister of foreign affairs; and H.E. Lt Gen 'Omar Muhammad al-Tayyib, chief of state security.

The Ethiopian ministers in the delegation also had fruitful discussions with their Sudanese counterparts on matters of mutual interest.

Comrade Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and the accompanying delegation visited: the Kinana sugar scheme, the Al-Jazirah agricultural scheme, the Sudan textiles factory, the Sudan national museum, and the People's National Assembly.

Comrade Col Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and the accompanying delegation expressed their grateful thanks to the people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for the warm and fraternal reception and hospitality accorded to them during their entire stay in the Sudan.

Comrade Col Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis extended an official invitation to H.E. ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr to visit socialist Ethiopia. The invitation has been accepted and the date shall be fixed through subsequent consultations. The next meeting of the joint ministerial consultative committee will be held in Addis Ababa at a date to be announced later.

Signed in Khartoum on 8th May 1980

Ethiopian Delegation Departs

JN121520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May--This morning the members of the Ethiopian side to the Ethiopian-Sudanese joint ministerial consultative committee, under Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, left Khartoum at the end of a 1-week visit to Sudan. The members of the Ethiopian side held extensive talks with the members of the Sudanese side, which resulted in a joint statement including several resolutions, recommendations and agreements.

Message for Mengistu

JN121522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May--Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has announced that he is carrying a verbal message from President Numayri to Ethiopian President Lt Col Haile Mariam Mengistu which deals with relations of bilateral cooperation. The Ethiopian foreign minister affirmed that the expected meeting this month in Khartoum between Numayri and Mengistu will provide the two leaders with the opportunity to hold talks on bilateral relations, in order to pave the way for the joint committees to work in light of their recommendations and directives.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADORS

JN101820 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 10 May--Today President Numayri received the credentials of Pierre Celestin Kabanda, the nonresident ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to Sudan. President Numayri also received the credentials of (Haj Hasan 'Adli), the nonresident ambassador of Malaysia to Sudan.

TUNISIA

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN TUNIS, PLEDGES SUPPORT

LD081516 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Tunis--Tunisia wishes for a close cooperation with West Europe in all spheres. This has been underlined by leading members of the Tunisian Government in their talks with FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel, who arrived in Tunis yesterday for a 3-day official visit. It was learned from informed circles that Apel's discussion partners made it clear that they considered their country as the southern pillar of Europe, and that a threat to Tunisia's security represented also a threat to Europe. It was said that under circumstances, Tunisia was even prepared to enter into long-term discussions on the establishment of naval bases.

Apel was today received by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Before that he had a meeting with Minister of the Interior Driss Guiga who briefed Apel on the efforts by the recently reconstituted government for a further democratization of the country. Guiga pointed out that the Tunisian road of liberalization was among all the other Third World countries closest to the political system of the Western democracies.

Also Tunisian Defense Minister Baly in a toast during a luncheon gave the assurance that the aim of Bouguiba's policies was the establishment of a democratic society based on social justice, equality and the equilibrium of the socialist forces.

The Tunisian minister of defense reaffirmed his country's determination, vis-a-vis Apel, to use all means to ward off any threat from outside. "We are determined to equip our troops with all necessary deterrent means so that they can carry out their tasks to defend our territorial integrity and our constitutional institutions and preserve our people's gains as well as possible," said Baly. In his answer, Apel laid stress on the two countries' excellent relations and assured Tunisia of the federal republic's continued assistance and support.

Apel emphasized the importance of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the prevention of war but added that anyone who neglects defense is risking losing peace and freedom. The efficacy of defense, Apel continued, depends not only on military strength but also on inner determination.

Apel, who also met Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Foreign Minister Hassen Belkhodja, was informed in detail about the bloody disturbances in the south Tunisian town of Qafsah at the end of January which shook the whole country and which largely led to a change of government in April this year.

Concludes Talks

LD091330 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Tunis, Tunisia will remain the most important country receiving aid for military equipment from the federal republic. As in the past, Bonn will, however, not supply weapons of war but will confine itself to "near-military" material. This was stated by federal Defense Minister Apel at the end of his political talks in Tunis today.

Apel, who concluded his 3-day visit with a tour of southern Tunisia, named communications installations and parachute equipment as items on the new list requested by Tunisia. Apel said that Bonn, which has already financed a blood bank for the army, would examine Tunisia's wishes from the point of view of their eligibility for financing from the 1982 budget. In this context he had drawn the attention of the Tunisian side to the German defense commitment.

Apel, who had talks in Tunis with, among others, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Defense Minister Slaheddinf Baly, Foreign Minister Hassen Belkhodja and Interior Minister Driss Guiga, showed understanding for Tunisia's concern for its security and its desire for still closer cooperation with the West. He emphasized, however, that German defense expenditure is closely circumscribed.

According to Apel there has been no mention in these talks of any Tunisian readiness to talk about the possible construction of a naval base. In an interview with DPA Tunisian Minister of the Interior Driss Guiga said no such offer by Tunisia existed. Speculations in this respect were incorrect. Guiga repeated, however, that if threatened, Tunisia would "enter into ary alliance, even if it had to ally itself with the devil."

PREMIER MZALI MEETS UK'S GILMOUR; RECEIVES MESSAGE

LD091500 Tunis TAP in English 1403 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Tunis, May 9, (TAP)--Tunisia's Premier Mohamed Mzali received this morning in Tunis Sir Ian Gilmour, British foreign secretary, who handed him a message from Mrs Margaret Thatcher in which she expressed her greetings to Mr Mzali following his recent appointment and her hope for a continuity in the fruitful cooperation between the two governments and a development of friendship relations between the two countries.

The meeting centered on the present situation at the international level which pre-occupies the two countries and particularly the situation in the Middle East, in Iran and in Afghanistan. "Our bilateral relations are excellent," stated Sir Ian Gilmour stressing the two countries' care to further strengthen them.

## WESTERN SAHARA

'SUCCESS' REPORTED FOR SAHARAN ARMY IN ZAG, ABATIH

LD091308 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A further success for the forces of the Saharan People's Liberation Army in the Zag and Abatih regions: The toll of the operations is 327 moroccan soldiers killed, as many others wounded, 127 vehicles and tanks destroyed, and an important amount of military equipment seized. This information is contained in a military communique published by the Saharan Ministry of Information. This new victory of the Saharan fighters shows once again after that of [word indistinct] the will of the Saharan people to free themselves from the Moroccan yoke.

RED CRESCENT ATTACKS RABAT'S TREATMENT OF SAHARANS

LD121638 Algiers APS in English 1541 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Liberated Zones, 12/05/80 (APS)--Saharan Red Crescent appealed to the international public opinion to get their attention after Rabat's criminal attempt to exterminate the Saharan people. The statement said that since 1975 all means are used to abolish our people. Besides the bombing by napalm, tanks invaded our cities hitting our innocent populations without any distinction. The Saharans live in a total obscurity, humiliation and constant aggression. Intimidation measures are imposed every day to spread fear among the inhabitants and to facilitate Rabat's ignoble purpose of depersonalizing our people, the statement adds.

Conditions of detention of students, old persons and women are atrocious, and these innocent victims are arrested only because they are Saharans. Many lawyers belonging to international movements are shocked by the heinous treatment of these prisoners. The Saharan Red Crescent calls the universal, conscious, and peace-loving people all over the world to denounce the Moroccan expansionism and to help these thousands of Saharans, the statement concludes.

POLISARIO: MOROCCAN FORCES BOGGED DOWN IN OWN TERRITORY

LD130222 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO Front affirms that the Royal Armed Forces are at present bogged down within Moroccan territory. According to Bashir Mustapha Sayed, this is a fundamental factor because this means that the Royal Armed Forces have been bogged down within their own territory in operations to supply their own garrisons. During a press conference given by the deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, these details were given in reply to the deluge of Moroccan communiques and other press organs, in particular French ones, which have spoken of Moroccan victories and successes. As a proof of the denial, Mr Sayed officially gave an invitation to any journalist who wants to go to Ouarkziz to see with his own eyes that the Saharan liberation forces are still in control of the region. Mr Sayed also revealed that almost 20,000 soldiers and more than 500 armored vehicles were mobilized to supply the Zag garrison. The objective of our strategy, Mr Sayed added, is to cause the Moroccan chiefs of staff to make the defense of their own borders their first concern. The Saharan people's liberation army, he said, will make other Zags by striking at the enemy deeper and deeper into his own territory.

BEGIN ASSURES CONGRESSMEN OF MILITARY SUPPORT FOR U.S.

TA111002 Jerusalem POST in English 11 May 80 p 2

[By Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington--Prime Minister Menahem Begin recently told a visiting delegation of U.S. congressmen that Israel is fully prepared to assist the U.S. militarily in defending Western interests in the Middle East.

"The free world depends not on nuclear weapons which cannot be used, but on conventional military forces," Begin was quoted as having told members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations during a visit to Israel last month.

"The West," the prime minister continued, "has only three military forces: NATO, which is untested and of questionable reliability; U.S. forces stationed outside the Middle East and the Israel Defense Forces."

According to a report of Begin's comments made available yesterday by Rep. William Lehman (D-Fla), the prime minister emphasized that the IDF is not the least capable of the three. "Right now," Begin added, "the U.S. needs high quality conventional military forces in the Middle East and needs to be able to use them carefully and expeditiously."

In his report, Lehman suggested that the U.S. consider leasing the 'Ezion and Etam airbases in Sinai from Egypt for 10 to 20 years following the scheduled Israeli withdrawal in 1982.

"The U.S. needs access to these high-quality bases the Israelis are leaving behind in the Sinai," he said. Such a lease would enable the U.S. to serve a peacekeeping function and would save the costs of constructing adequate U.S. airbases elsewhere in the Middle East."

Lehman called the two Sinai airbases "technically and operationally superior" to those being constructed by the U.S. for Israel in the Negev.

The congressman, who is Jewish and a strong supporter of Israel on the key subcommittee, left Israel with the clear-cut impression that constructing two new airbases to replace Etam and 'Ezion "makes little sense."

PERES SAYS CRISIS WITH UNITED STATES POSSIBLE AFTER ELECTIONS

TA131615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Shim'on Peres gave a lecture to a closed meeting of more than 100 senior civil servants and presented the Alignment's programs. This has been learned by our correspondent Gadi Sufenic.

Mr Peres promised the senior government civil servants that when the Alignment comes to power it will make reforms in and improve the administration of the civil service. He disclosed that there are already three volumes of working papers to be used by the Alignment government when it is established. Peres also spoke with the senior civil servants about matters of policy and told them that there may be a crisis in the relations with the United States after the presidential election there.

On another matter, the Labor Party leader said that it was a scandal that foreigners were building the Negev airfields and even the windows and doors were being brought from the United States.

REPORTS SAY AUTONOMY SUMMIT TO CONVENE IN WASHINGTON

TA140530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A report from Cairo says that the leaders of Israel, Egypt and the United States will convene--most probably in Washington--in 11 days in an attempt to work out a formula on the autonomy issue. The report comes from the DAVAR, 'AL HAMISHMAR and Jerusalem POST Cairo correspondent, who has learned it from knowledgeable sources. This has so far not been officially confirmed.

The reporter says that the decision on this summit was made known after the lengthy telephone conversation As-Sadat held last night with President Carter. The aim of this summit will be to try to find an agreed formula which will make it possible to pass the target date safely and will prevent a crisis until after the U.S. elections.

The head of the Israeli ministerial team for the autonomy talks, Minister Burg, told our correspondent Arye Golan this morning that he knows nothing about a planned summit.

Jerusalem estimates that the gap between the parties' positions makes the chances for such a conference's success doubtful.

Our Washington correspondent notes that in the last few days heavy Egyptian pressure to convene a tripartite summit has been felt, but that this pressure as of yesterday had borne no fruit. At the beginning of last week, reports about such a summit arrived from Cairo, but then they were denied by Washington.

JERUSALEM RADIO REPORTS ON NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET

TA140517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A new cabinet, headed by President as-Sadat, will be established in Egypt today. He will have six deputy prime ministers. Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali will be the foreign minister and will also supervise the defense, finance and information ministries. General Badawi will be the defense minister and the chief of staff. Butrus Ghali will continue to serve as minister of state for foreign affairs. Outgoing Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil will be As-Sadat's deputy as head of the ruling party. Observers in Cairo say that General 'Ali's appointment as foreign minister shows that As-Sadat will accelerate the normalization process with Israel despite the difficulties in the autonomy negotiations. Cairo is expecting President as-Sadat's speech today in which he will outline the guidelines for the reform he intends to implement in the political and economic spheres.

COMMENT ON FOREIGN MINISTER MEETING WITH BRITISH COUNTERPART

Foreign Minister Interview

TA132003 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interview by Tzvi Goren in London 13 May--videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Shamir] Well, there was a serious discussion about our position on the problems of the area. There are differences of opinion in all the spheres of the solution to the problems, but I also found positive points.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] Well, I cannot go into details now, but...

[Question] Did you discuss the British initiative?

[Answer] Certainly, but this is not something which will be realized in the very near future. There are thoughts, but it is not possible to talk about formulated plans. They are aware of the need to not jeopardize the peace process, not jeopardize the negotiations. They are thinking about what could happen if the negotiations fail.

[Question] You must know Lord Carrington's position on the issue of the PLO.

[Answer] Yes, we spoke about that. I cannot say that he or I changed our positions.

Report on Shamir Speech

TA140639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Shamir met British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington in London to discuss the latest Middle East developments and the future of the autonomy negotiations. Later, the foreign minister spoke at a celebration held by the Herut Party British branch marking Jerusalem Day. Our correspondent Mikha'el Almaz was at the party, and he brings the following report:

[Begin Almaz recording] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir devoted most of his short speech to the European initiative to intervene against Israel in the Israeli-Arab conflict, and said: We admit that the European countries are interested in having peace in the Middle East. However, the only way to obtain it is to face reality rather than support the PLO--which Mr Shamir called a dangerous extremist element whose supporters exploit oil as a weapon to terrorize the West. The PLO and its supporters are a most dangerous obstacle on the road to peace, the foreign minister said, and those who help them sometimes inadvertently endanger peace and security in the Middle East. He said that Israel will oppose any initiative whose goal is to establish what he called a PLO state and that will push us toward war.

He noted that Israel is capable of withstanding such initiatives. Israel, he emphasized time and again, will object to a withdrawal to the 1967 borders and to the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. A Palestinian state already exists, he said. It is called Jordan. It is about as large as 80 percent of historic Eretz Yisra'el and its founder, King 'Abd Allah, wanted to call it Falastin at the time, but his British advisers made him change his mind. Mr Shamir expressed his hope that common sense and logic will win out in Europe and the Middle East--namely, that Europe will forego its initiative. He added that he hopes that the autonomy talks will soon be resumed and have a successful ending. I am now returning the broadcast from London to the studios. [end recording]

BRITISH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN MIDEAST INITIATIVE

TA131532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] At the end of a visit to Cairo, British Deputy Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Ian Gilmore said that Egypt warmly welcomes a European Middle East initiative.

He said that Cairo officials emphasized that they would be prepared to accept European aid which would help solve the crisis. At the same time, Gilmore emphasized, the European countries' ideas are not consolidated yet and they do not intend to do anything before 26 May.

PINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS UN FORCES

TA111019 Jerusalem POST in English 11 May 80 p 3

[Text] Finland's defense minister, Lasse Aikas, is visiting the Finnish contingent with the UN disengagement force on the Golan Heights. Aikas has also been at the UN force's Jerusalem headquarters, where another Finn, Major-General Erkki Kaira, is in charge. The Finnish defense minister is due to meet today with his Israeli counterpart, 'Ezer Weizman.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR RAPS ISRAELI AMBASSADOR FOR STATEMENTS ON PLO

TA140635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has criticized the Israeli ambassador in Vienna for a statement he made about the PLO. Ambassador Yisakhar Ben-Ya'aqov, speaking at a ceremony on the site of the Nazi concentration camp Mauthausen, declared that recognition of the PLO, which wants to continue the work of the concentration camps, is a danger to the Jewish people and its state. Kreisky charged that the ambassador had overstepped his authority and added that he would gain no support through misleading statements. Austria recently granted diplomatic status to the PLO representative there.

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY TO ISSUE PALESTINIAN TRAVEL CERTIFICATES

TA111133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The Egyptian Embassy in Israel will soon issue Palestinian travel certificates to inhabitants of the territories traveling to Egypt. This is reported by our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar. The inhabitants of the territories were previously forced to get these certificates in Egypt or in the Egyptian Embassy in Amman.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ARRESTS U.S., OTHER JOURNALISTS

TA131714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The military government arrested a group of U.S. journalists and local correspondents in 'Anabta because they entered a closed area. They were released after about 5 hours. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that journalists from CBS and the Voice of America were arrested, as well as the journalists (Raymonda at-Tawil) and (Ibrahim Kar'in) from Judaea and Samaria.

BEGIN, U.S. DIPLOMAT DISCUSS WATER RIGHTS ISSUE

TA121027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] U.S. diplomat Philip Habib conferred with the prime minister today. He discussed the issue of the water rights in the wake of the construction of the Maqarin Dam by Jordan.

Habib told our correspondent David Essing that in keeping with Israel's and Jordan's request, the United States had been mediating in this conflict for several years. The U.S. diplomat described his talk with Begin and Minister Sharon as very productive. Following other talks with Israeli officials, Habib will depart for Jordan. According to him, the main problem now is to find a suitable solution to the problem of the water rights.

KNESSET SPORTS COMMITTEE SUPPORTS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

TA131554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Knesset Sports Committee recommends boycotting the Moscow Olympics. The committee has also recommended that Israel ask the United States to use its influence so that Israeli sportsmen are not discriminated against at international sports events.

After these recommendations were made, the chairman of the Israeli Olympic Committee said that the committee will make a final decision only after it talks with the prime minister.

MINISTERIAL LAND COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE LAND EXPROPRIATION

TA131625 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 80 p 1

[Text] The ministerial committee for changing the legal status of land in Judaea and Samaria, headed by Ari'el Sharon, convened yesterday and decided to tour the settlements to view their need for land. The committee apparently will propose that attempts be made initially to expropriate public land. Wherever this is impossible, they propose that private land be expropriated for security reasons. To this end, the ministers will try to reach a unanimous decision to prevent the recurrence of the Elon More affair. This affair occurred in the wake of differences of opinion between the Cabinet majority and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's position regarding the settlement's significance and relevance for security.

Last night National Religious Party [NRP] circles said they had not received any promises from the prime minister about changing the legal status of land and that no such promises had been given to the settlers.

Kibbutz Migdal 'Oz in the Eastern Gush 'Ezyon is presently undergoing the practical test of an appeal to the High Court of Justice. Arab landowners have submitted an appeal to the High Court of Justice. Yesterday, leaders of the religious kibbutz movement met with Ministers Burg and Hammer and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. It was stated that the NRP would object to removing the settlement.

Last night, government sources noted that the government was pleading its case at the High Court of Justice on two levels: the fact that the army chose the site for the settlement and the Cabinet legal advisor's claim about a "delay," namely, that the Arab landowners did not demand the return of their land within 3 years. Thus, in principle, their demand is invalid.

Sharon Describes Committee Tour

TA131528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Ari'el Sharon said that in 2 years the Cabinet managed to establish the infrastructure for its extensive Judaea and Samaria settlement plan.

It must establish a few more settlements and strengthen the existing ones. The minister was speaking to our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh during a tour of the Hebron Hills made by the special ministerial committee dealing with solving the land shortage problem of seven settlements. Our correspondent says that in the site of the city of Efrat in the 'Ezyon bloc a lot of work is now being done and five buildings for a Yeshiva have already been built.

The ministerial committee will tour Giv'on and 'Ofra tomorrow and will submit its recommendations to the Cabinet in 2 weeks.

SECURITY ELEMENTS COMMENT ON METHODS OF COMBATTING TERROR

TA121232 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 May 80 p 2

[Text] Israeli security elements believe one cannot apply to Judaea and Samaria the antiterror warfare methods used in the Gaza Strip in the early 70's.

This is impossible since there is no similarity between the situation on the West Bank and the situation which existed in the Gaza Strip refugee camps in 1970, when terrorists used to walk in the streets of the camps with Kalashnikovs on their backs and hand-grenades in their ammunition belts without fear of the Israeli authorities. Then, during Ari'el Sharon's service as commander of the Southern Command, terror in the Gaza Strip was quelled with an iron hand.

The security elements also said that the Qiryat Arba' residents' partisan activity against Hebron and Halhul residents has caused great damage to the state of Israel. The security forces have discovered the perpetrators of this disgraceful act, as they define it. However, these elements believe that the security forces are not faced with a serious problem in neutralizing the terrorist activity. The problem is mainly political and results from the increased national motivation of many Palestinians under the auspices of the extreme national guidance committee which dictates almost everything on the West Bank.

CAPTURED GAZA TERRORISTS BRIEFED BY FATAH IN CAIRO

TA121226 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 May 80 p 1

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Several Fatah terrorists who entered the Gaza Strip recently and were caught by Israel's security forces arrived in the Gaza Strip after being briefed by the Fatah office located on Cairo's 'Adli Street.

The terrorists organizations have made special efforts to strengthen their organizational and operations infrastructure in the Gaza Strip over the last few months. In addition to arms, special efforts are made to being competent commanders into the Gaza Strip so as to reorganize a network of underground cells and terrorist squads. It emerges now that one of the terrorists' penetration routes is Egypt. In the past, commanders and terrorists used to penetrate from across the West Bank, as well as from Lebanon by way of the sea.

Especially worrisome is the fact that not only did the Fatah choose to use the Egyptian routes but that the terrorists were briefed prior to their penetration in Fatah's semi-official office in Cairo. The office in question is located on 'Adli Street in the heart of Cairo. It should be noted that Cairo's central synagogue is also situated on this street. It is to be assumed that after their briefing the terrorists cross into the Gaza Strip through the Sinai, and it may be that they receive aid on their way as well.

It is not known whether Israel has already protested this matter to the Egyptian authorities. It is clear, however, that Israel expects the Egyptian authorities to prevent terrorists' penetration from Egyptian territory to the Gaza Strip and to ban any activity by the Fatah and Fatah's collaborators in Egypt, which is likely to cause bloodshed in the Gaza Strip.

It should be noted that a special committee for Gaza Strip affairs has been set up within the framework of the PLO's military branch. This committee is headed by three people who were originally residents of the Gaza Strip: Abu Munir, Abu Zuhayr and Abu (Muzandar).

PLO REPORTEDLY USING FINANCIAL GIFTS TO GAIN INFLUENCE IN GAZA

TA131839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The PLO is trying to launch an economic assault on the Gaza Strip after it realized that it would not achieve anything through terror. The PLO leaders are trying to inundate the Gaza Strip area with large financial sums in order to gain influence and make the area dependent on them. Today our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum toured Gaza:

The terrorist organizations which have acted in the Gaza Strip area over the last few years are now directing more and more resources into economic warfare on Israel. The armed fight that characterized the terrorist organizations in this area until recently is now giving way to fighting of another sort, which takes the form of acquiring the trust of the local inhabitants by sending in appreciable sums of money intended for the Gaza Strip refugees. Until a few months ago the terrorist organizations tried to renew their activity in the Gaza Strip area by infiltrating commandos and weapons, primarily over the Egyptian border. The security services and the IDF acted rapidly and efficiently in all the incidents and foiled these intentions.

In addition to these activities, the security services succeeded in capturing most of the terrorist squads, something which prevented further strikes. This may be the reason why the PLO is now trying to focus on economic warfare and sending funds into the Gaza Strip area. In this way the terrorist organizations are trying to attain a situation where they will widen their rule and influence over notables in the Gaza Strip and perhaps create a situation which will permit them to act more easily among people in this area in the future. It is important to remember that the Baghdad Conference authorized between $4-5 million for municipal bodies in the territories. Independently of this, the terrorist organizations are trying to bring in $10 million to build refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. At this stage, Israel is refusing to authorize the entry of these contributions to its territory.

Contributions under the control of Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa have also not yet been brought into Israel. At this stage, the intention appears to be to keep the Gaza Strip quiet until a decision is made about its future, an intention acceptable to all parties. About 450,000 inhabitants live in the Gaza Strip today. By the year 2000 their number will double. About 33,000 of them are working in Israel and another 15,000 are working for Israel in the Gaza Strip.

Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa is opposed to autonomy being implemented in Gaza first. Ash-Shawwa regards such a proposal as intending to separate Gaza from the region of Judaea and Samaria. According to him, he will only agree to this if there is an official announcement that Gaza will be the first, but that the autonomy will also be implemented in Judaea and Samaria.

The economic situation in Gaza is better than ever. Unemployment is not apparent in the town and there is a demand for workers noted in the employment offices.

GAZA STRIP MILITARY GOVERNOR WARNS MAYORS ABOUT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

TA121828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The military governor of the Gaza Strip delivered a sharp warning to the mayor of Khan Yunus and notables from the area, that the military government will use an iron hand on inhabitants who cause breaches of the peace or throw stones. The mayor of Khan Yunus told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that this was the first time he had heard such harsh words from the military governor.

ISRAELI TELEVISION REVIEWS GAZA SITUATION

TA132040 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa said today that he would be prepared to discuss the implementation of autonomy in Gaza first with Israel if Israel made an official commitment that within a defined period of time the autonomy would also be established in Judaea and Samaria. Ash-Shawwa said this at a meeting with military correspondents who toured Gaza. The area's military commander reported that six terrorist squads had been eliminated in Gaza over the last 6 months. Here is our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir with a report on the security activity in the Gaza Strip. [Begin recording]

[Nir] There are 450,000 Arabs living in the Gaza Strip, about half of them refugees. We could have expected that such a population mixture would bring widespread civil ferment before the autonomy talks, perhaps more widespread than that in Judaea and Samaria, and the contrary is actually true. Why?

[Brig Gen Yitzhaq Segev] The Gaza Strip has a link with Egypt and Israel signed a peace agreement with Egypt in the Camp David agreements. The number of people in Gaza Strip who support this peace agreement and normalization is increasing daily. From both the geographical and the historical aspects, this area is closer to Egypt. Most of the people working in the liberal arts professions from the area were educated in Egypt and they expect an expansion of the peace agreements and the formulation of autonomy agreements between Israel and Egypt.

[Nir] However, there is apparently no direct operational link between civil rebellion and political ferment and strikes and terrorist operations, even in these refugee camps. Even when the nationalist Palestinian motivation increased against the background of the latest political changes in the area, the terrorist organizations were forced to supply the two missing components: professional commandos and arms. In spite of the frequent coastal patrols, the observation points, the barbed wire fences blocking some of the strip's crossing points, six commandos from the region, who had been trained and instructed abroad, succeeded in infiltrating through the interim line in Sinai via smuggling routes, infiltrating into the strip and establishing terrorist cells. Twelve strikes have been carried out in the Gaza streets over the last 6 months, but during that same period the six squads were eliminated. Five commandos escaped and one was killed. Tens of thousands of bullets, dozens of grenades and dozens of kilograms of explosive material were captured. Does this indicate a population that is politically calm, that does not provide the people carrying out the strikes with broad civil support?

[Segev] I would say that, perhaps in contrast to previous years, the population is not showing solidarity with the people carrying out the strikes, as it did in the past.

[Nir] Does this diagnosis have any influence on the punishment policy you would say should be used here? Perhaps in comparison with what was accepted here 10 years ago, during the time of Major General Sharon?

[Segev] In general, we do not rush to punish. We perfer, in all cases, to act in other ways.

[Nir] In Gaza, unlike in Judaea and Samaria, today there is no feeling of great enthusiasm, of deep fear. The political-geographical reality, Israel to the east, Egypt to the west, has a relative calming effect and so keeping calm and security here is a technical mission for an interim period, until the decision is made. [end recording]

MILITARY GOVERNMENT WARNS WEST BANK MAYORS NOT TO HOLD RALLIES

TA131631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The military government summoned Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah for questioning after, in contradiction to orders, he tried to convene a news conference in the municipality today. The military government halted the news conference, but our correspondent has learned that several foreign correspondents nevertheless interviewed the mayor of Nabulus. The military government also called the mayors of Ramallah and Al-Birah and warned them not to make political declarations and not to hold rallies.

In Halhul, several dozen women held a sitdown strike to protest the deportation of the mayor of Halhul and his colleagues. They sent a petition to the military government condemning this step and demanding that the deportees be returned.

HEBRON ISSUES MANIFESTO TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TA131634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Hebron municipality has decided that the deputy mayor, Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi an-Natshah, will deputize for the mayor, but he will not have the title of mayor. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

A manifesto issued by Hebron municipality condemns the deportation of the mayor and the other two leaders and says that the municipality reserves the right to take the appropriate steps to insure their return to their country. Until then the deputy mayor will fill Fahd al-Qawasimi's post. In its manifesto Hebron municipality declares that it adheres to its policy and all previous decisions. It is opposed to the settlements and autonomy and is in favor of the right of the Palestinian nation to self-determination and a Palestinian state on its land under PLO leadership. The municipality claims that the deportation of the leaders and the curfew placed on Hebron and other places was intended to strike a blow at the nationalist leadership and prepare the conditions suitable for the imposition of the Camp David agreements. The Palestinian nation will prove that these aggressive steps will fail, the manifesto says.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LIFTS WEST BANK CURFEWS

TA140627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] This morning, the military government lifted the curfew on the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp near the village of 'Anabta and on the village of 'Ayn Yebrud near Ramallah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the curfew remains in effect in Hebron.

Last night, curfew was imposed on the refugee camp of Al-'Amarah near Ramallah, after a soldier was hit by a stone.

BEGIN, QIRYAT ARBA' REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS SECURITY

TA131639 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 May 80 p 3

[By Dalya Mazori]

[Text] "We will not open fire on children. However, the Cabinet has been discussing means to curb student demonstrations on the West Bank." Prime Minister Menahem Begin made this statemet to a delegation of Qiryat Arba' inhabitants.

The meeting was requested by the Qiryat Arba' inhabitants who accepted Minister Ari'el Sharon's suggestion to raise their claims with Mr Begin in light of the deterioration of the security situation in the territories. The Qiryat Arba' inhabitants claimed that a strong-hand policy was not exerted against the Arabs and the efforts to deter rioters were not sufficient. They accused Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman of being responsible for the escalation in the security situation and demanded his resignation.

Mr Begin supported the defense minister. The prime minister said that nobody gave the Defense Ministry a medal for preventing nine out of ten terrorist attempts. Thus, the Defense Ministry could not be blamed for failing once. Begin added that the entire Cabinet was responsible for security and that the defense minister was carrying out the Cabinet's policy. Therefore, their demand for Weizman's resignation was not justified.

As an example of the defense establishment's impotence, the Qiryat Arba' inhabitants recounted instances when IDF soldiers withdrew upon being stoned by students. According to them, the soldiers cannot open fire lest they face trial and have to explain their behavior. According to the Qiryat Arba' inhabitants, the soldiers opt for withdrawing rather than being charged with [illegal] use of their weapons. The consequence of these withdrawals: The Arab inhabitants have become more arrogant.

Replying to this claim, Begin said that the IDF would not open fire on children. The Qiryat Arba' inhabitants asked that something at least be done to punish the students caught during the riots. "Some sort of method must be found to deter these children, to teach them that this is not a lawless country and that throwing stones is not a sports activity," the Qiryat Arba' inhabitants said. They also asked that legislation be enacted to outlaw the terrorist organizations and to ban written and oral provocations.

Mr Begin told them that the security situation in the territories was regularly examined by security elements and that the Cabinet was considering measures to prevent a further escalation in the situation. This issue will probably be discussed by the Cabinet soon.

In the talk, which was very friendly and was conducted in an atmosphere of understanding of the Qiryat Arba' inhabitants' concern, the prime minister asked them to make an effort to prevent Qiryat Arba' inhabitants "from taking the law into their own hands." The Qiryat Arba' leader promised the prime minister that they would do their best to calm tempers and to prevent irresponsible behavior against the Arabs by Qiryat Arba' inhabitants.

EXPLOSIVE CACHE UNCOVERED IN JERUSALEM; IDF OFFICER ARRESTED

TA110622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] A cache containing 100 kg of explosives, automatic weapons and 30 hand grenades was uncovered on the roof of the Hakotel Yeshiva in the Old City of Jerusalem. The investigation revealed that the cache was compiled by one person. The police have arrested an IDF Captain. They are investigating whether the affair is connected with the organizing of extremists in settlements in Judaea and Samaria which recently announced that they would react forcefully to violent acts carried out by Arabs against Jews.

Labor Party Reaction to Discovery

TA111139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Several reactions to the discovery of the rooftop arms cache near the Hakotel Yeshiva in Jerusalem follow:

The Labor Party says that the state of Israel must immediately eliminate the grave pehnomena of armed dissension to national rule attested to by the arms cache and hinted at by several settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

The reactions team of the Labor Party says that these attempts to set up a Jewish military resistance undermine the foundations of the state of Israel and threaten its normal life.

MK Me'ir Pa'il said that the discovery of the arms cache attests to the fact that a resistance of dissenters is forming which is threatening to point their arms against Arabs. If this phenomenon is not uprooted it will ultimately turn against Jews.

RABBI KAHANA ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITY PLANS

TA140537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Rabbi Me'ir Kahana and his friend, Barukh Green from Qiryat Arba', were arrested last night by virtue of an administrative order. ITIM correspondent Ilan Bakhar has learned that the motivation for the arrest was information obtained by security elements on these people's intention to carry out illegal activity.

Rabbi Kahana is now being held in the Jerusalem Russian compound, and he announced his intention to fast in reaction to the arrest. His wife told our correspondent Moti 'Eden that he had nothing to do with the arms found on the roof of Yeshivat Hakotel. This appears to be the first time that the authority to use an administrative order was activated against Jews.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN EAST JERUSALEM

Kollek Threatens Arab Shopowners

TA120829 Jerusalem POST in English 12 May 80 p 1

[By Abraham Rabinovich]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek told the City Council last night that steps may be taken today against Arab merchants in East Jerusalem if they continue their week-long strike.

Kollek did not indicate the nature of the steps, but a municipality source said they would be of a juridical nature rather than physical opening of the shuttered premises.

Kollek has contended that most of the Arab merchants in the city want the authorities to apply counter-pressure to overcome the pressure placed on them by militant Arab youths.

Likud opposition leader Yehoshu'a Matza said he had received phone calls from Arab merchants asking to be forced to open. "There are 50-100 youths who are running around making the threats," said Matza. He said that many of the militants are among the Hebronites who have settled illegally in Jerusalem since the 6-day war. He called on Kollek to threaten them with legal action if they participate in such activity.

Much of last night's debate centered on the resignation last week of Likud council member Shmu'el Pressburger as chairman of the municipal security committee.

Pressburger, a lieutenant colonel in the army reserves, called for immediate retaliation by Jewish civilians if attacked by Arabs. "We have to return stone for stone," he said last night. "We cannot live in fear. I don't accept that children can't get on a bus in Ramat Eshkol and ride without fear to Neve Ya'aqov" (past the Arab neighborhoods of Shu'afat and Bayt Hanina).

Deputy Mayor El'ad Peled, a reserve general who served in the same army unit with Pressburger, told the latter at the council meeting that his training regarding anti-terrorism should have cautioned him against indiscriminate retaliation. "If one extremist throws a stone, and you hit back indiscriminately and strike ten people, you've created ten more stone throwers. That's exactly what the extremists want. This isn't 1929 or 1936 (years of Arab riots in Jerusalem), we're the strong ones now. We have the police and the army. We can afford to be cooler."

Commerce, Schools Open

TA121253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Most of the shops in the Old City of Jerusalem are open. Some schools sent their students back home and some schools proceeded with normal studies. The only incident reported: A stone was thrown at a bus near Shu'Afat. Several businessmen in East Jerusalem said the police made them sign commitments not to close their shops again under threat of arrest.

Police Forces Patrol

TA130933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] A large number of police and border police forces are patrolling East Jerusalem to make the shopowners feel confident in standing up to threats by extremists and people who incite them to strike. This has been reported by an ITIM correspondent. Thus, life today--the eve of Jerusalem Day--goes on as usual.

Slogans, Incitement Reported

TA131621 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1425 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 May--During the night inflammatory slogans and Palestinian flags were painted on walls in East Jerusalem and in the Old City.

The ITIM correspondent in Jerusalem reports that the slogans appeared in a few places, including the (Shaykh Jarra) quarter. The slogans primarily called on Arab businessmen to strike.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BLOCKS PASSAGE OF FOOD CONVOY TO HEBRON

TA131320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The military government forbade the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce to send a food convoy to Hebron. The two loaded trucks were forced to return by the roadblocks erected at the entrance to the town. They unloaded at the Ad-Duhaysha refugee camp which is also under curfew.

The military government has explained to our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, that the inhabitants of Hebron have ample food supplies and said that the military government has allowed every food convoy necessary for the inhabitants' needs to pass, but will not permit demonstrative shipments of food which are unnecessary.

Food Shortages Denied

TA132031 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] This evening security sources are denying the allegation that the military government authorities are starving the population of Hebron, which is under curfew. Today Dr Mati Peled, from the Council of an Israel-Palestine Peace, claimed that Hebron is being starved. He told our correspondent that he had heard from soldiers serving there, that the shops were empty and that while the curfew is lifted, the inhabitants cannot buy what they need.

This evening the security sources told our military correspondent that the military government authorities in Hebron are maintaining daily contacts with the chamber of commerce and are permitting regular supplies of food to the town. Each day trucks with supplies go in and out of Hebron and today, for example, 23 trucks with food entered the town. Inhabitants of Hebron told our correspondent Gil Sadan this evening that there is no shortage of food in the town. Regular supplies of food commodities have reached the town and the merchants are given special licenses for this purpose.

U.S. OFFICIAL ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR HEBRON HILLS DEPORTEES

TA130636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The director of a U.S. relief agency, the largest operating in the territories, has participated in the reception held at the PLO Amman office for the three personalities expelled from the Hebron Hills. This event turned out to be, in fact a demonstration against Israel.

Our correspondent notes that the director of the U.S. agency, Henry Selz, sat next to member of the PLO Executive Committee, 'Abd al-Jawad Salih and the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Yahya. The U.S. agency is indirectly sponsored by the State Department and has received the military government's permission to operate in executing development plans under the aegis of the PLO. It has recently also been helping the agricultural associations established by Jordan in Judaea and Samaria for the sake of increasing its influence.

The agency also has strong ties with one of the departed people, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim.

POLICE WANT MILITARY TRIAL FOR TULKARM MAYOR, COUNCIL MEMBERS

TA131310 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 May 80 p 3

[By 'Amos Levav]

[Text] The police have recommended that Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanun and the eight members of the city council be court-martialed on charges that they incited the Tulkarm inhabitants to stage commercial and school strikes. The trial will be conducted at the military court in Nabulus.

Last week leaflets were distributed in Tulkarm calling on the inhabitants to hold a work, commercial and school strike to protest the deportation of the three Hebron leaders. A thorough examination carried by the Tulkarm police revealed that the leaflets originated at the Tulkarm municipality. The mimeograph and the typewriter on which the leaflets were duplicated or typed were uncovered in a search carried out in the municipality building. The deputy mayor was arrested on the spot and he is still under arrest.

The Tulkarm mayor and all the members of the city council were interrogated by the Tulkarm police at the end of last week. Most of them admitted that they had distributed the leaflets in the municipality and had seen to their distribution in town.

ZIONIST FEDERATION BEGINS ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO MORE SETTLEMENTS

TA131106 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 80 p 1

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] This week the Zionist Federation Settlement Department began the establishment of two new settlements--Dotan and Qarney Shomron D--on the northwestern tip of the West Bank.

Groundbreaking for the roads leading to the two settlements--whose establishment had been approved by the government--has already begun. The settlement department began the work after the military government had completed the process of land expropriations from nearby villages (among others, from the village of Dayr Istiya).

Minister Sharon and the head of the Jewish agency settlement department, Matityahu Drobles, toured the area at the beginning of this month. During the tour, reference was made to expropriating in the near future thousands of dunams of land in this area. The establishment of another two settlements--Rehan C and Qarney Shomron E--was also mentioned.

## SOMALIA

### INSURGENTS REPORT OGADEN BATTLE VICTORY

LD131244 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 13 May 80 EA

[Text] There has been bitter fighting between the freedom fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and the confused Abyssinian troops at (Darami), in Hararge Province. The fighting lasted for 2 days and the Abyssinian soldiers suffered very heavy losses. The freedom fighters killed 120 Amhara soldiers and wounded many others. The freedom fighters captured an enemy base. One report from the battlefield says that the WSLF fighters also seized a large store of arms and provisions from the confused Abyssinian soldiers. Casualties among the freedom fighters were said to be light.

### MINISTER EXPLAINS REFUGEE PREDICAMENT TO JOURNALISTS

LD131444 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1100 GMT 13 May 80 EA

[Text] SDR Jama Mohamed Ghalif, minister of local government and rural development of the Somali Democratic Republic, recently received journalists from Egypt, the United States, Denmark and Sweden. Mr Ghalif briefed the newsmen on the refugee situation in Somalia and explained to them the fact that the refugee camps in the country contain 673,000 persons who need food, medicine and clothing. The minister also clearly explained that the SDR's stand regarding the situation in the Horn of Africa is to give self-determination to the people who are still under the Abyssinian colonial yoke. The journalists, representing 'AL-AHRRAM', the New York TIMES, the Washington POST, POLITIKEN of Denmark and a Swedish publication on world development, came here to closely examine the refugee situation in Somalia.

## UGANDA

### MILITARY COMMISSION ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENTS ON SITUATION

#### Explanation of Binaisa Ouster

LD131450 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 May 80 EA

[Text] This is Radio Uganda, Kampala. The time is 5 o'clock and we now broadcast a special announcement:

The members of the Uganda National Liberation Front [UNLF] Military Commission, who assumed the powers of president yesterday, have issued a statement explaining why they did so. The following is the full text of the statement:

We, members of the Military Commission, are Ugandans who actively participated in the 1978-78 war of liberation of Uganda. We make the following statement to reaffirm our total commitment to the peace, stability, freedom and well-being of Uganda. The people of Uganda have a right to know and to demand to know the causes of the current tension in the country.

After enduring a most repressive regime of 8 years, Ugandans rejoiced last year when the country was liberated by force of arms. Every Ugandan knows that Uganda was liberated through the combined military action and courage of sons of Uganda and Tanzania. Those sons of Uganda, who offered their very lives and fought for the liberation of Uganda, did so for a very noble purpose. They wanted and still want a stable Uganda.

They fought for freedom. The fought to wipe out tyranny, oppression and military rule from the face of Uganda. They fought for one Uganda and against any form of bigotry based on tribe or religion. They fought to set the people of Uganda free, so that people themselves may be able, through their elected representatives, to establish viable institutions for the management of the affairs of our motherland.

In respect of Tanzania, the sacrifice the people of that country made in defense of human rights in Uganda is unsurpassed in African history.

The present state of tension in the country is rooted in one major contradiction: That is, whereas Ugandans and their Tanzanian allies who took up arms against Amin did so because they wanted and still want peace, stability and freedom reestablished in Uganda, Godfrey Binaisa and most of his close colleagues made the politics of intrigue, greed for power and wealth and rampant corruption their central concern and preoccupation.

Every Ugandan knows that Uganda's foremost needs after liberation were:

1. A government that would stop killings and insure law and order for all the people living in Uganda;
2. A government free of corruption;
3. A government whose leadership endeavors to make the UNLF and the government work with understanding and competence; and
4. A government that meaningfully involved the people in the tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

For the 11 months Godfrey Binaisa has been in power, he has been consistently attempting to divert attention from the above priorities which are a prerequisite for a stable Uganda.

Since Binaisa became president, the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and the Tanzania people's defense forces have been subjected to a persistent degradation, ridicule and smear campaign, despite the fact that they are the guarantors of the very peace and freedom without which no one in Uganda would stand and utter a single word.

Most of the plots to smear and degrade the UNLA and the Tanzanian people's defense forces have been engineered at the highest levels of the UNLF government.

We would like to cite recent instances which show that Binaisa had a vested interest in the state of lawlessness that has been prevailing in Uganda:

1. In January 1980, Binaisa and the NCC [National Consultative Council] Secretary Omwony Ojok manufactured stories that Maj Gen Peter Okello and Brig David Oyite-Ojok had each raised and were maintaining private armies. Binaisa, fully knowing that the stories were false, did not have any qualms to ask a committee of the NCC to recommend the immediate removal of the two officers from their jobs. After exhaustive enquiries, the NCC committee found that the said private armies were in fact Ugandans, who, during the war of liberation, took up arms against Amin's soldiers, liberated their respective areas, and later became UNLF militia. These same fighters have been inspected and congratulated by Binaisa himself in November 1979.

2. While Binaisa's government took more than 6 months to repatriate from Tanzania the families of officers and men of the UNLA, and while the widows and orphans of those who had died in the war of liberation having to date received no government assistance, Binaisa and his minister of internal affairs have been busy working for the release of Amin soldiers now in Ugandan jails. Yet, the murderous propensities of Amin's soldiers and the acts of lawlessness those not arrested had been causing in the country are well known. Furthermore, Binaisa has not, and has no intention of taking to court those people who committed crimes under the Amin regime. To Binaisa, the enemy is whoever fought Amin and his gangsters who helped Amin and those gangsters.

3. As from the beginning of this year, 1980, it was murmured in government circles that the Tanzanian troops would not be deployed in certain areas, including Kampala, in accordance with the agreement between the governments of the two countries. It was also known that the newly trained Ugandan soldiers would take over the security responsibilities of those areas vacated by the Tanzanian soldiers. It was from then that the security situation in the capital city, Kampala, worsened. It was during the same period that Binaisa welcomed back Mr Lutakome Kayiira, who as minister in the deposed Lule government organized and armed thugs in and around Kampala to engineer and cause acts of violence in and around Kampala.

Further, after the first visit to Nairobi by Binaisa during the same period, rumors were widespread in Uganda that he had gone there to negotiate for troops from other countries. It was such rumors that forced the NCC to pass a special resolution rejecting any attempt by anybody or any organ of the UNLF to negotiate or invite foreign troops (?in) Uganda. Besides this resolution, attempts were made during the East African leaders meeting in Mombasa to raise the same issue.

4. In April 1980 rumors were manufactured at state house, Entebbe, that some members of the NCC were involved in the illegal importation of arms allegedly received from Cuba into Uganda for use in the violent overthrow of the government. It was during the same month when the UNLA mounted operations in and around Kampala that they discovered the illegal possession of arms by Kampala district UNLF leaders. After the discovery of these arms by the UNLA, a new rumor was manufactured and printed in the press to the effect that the UNLA was to stage a coup on or about 1 May. The Military Commission responded by summoning the minister of internal affairs to one of its meetings.

The minister told the commission that he had been informed by the press secretary to Binaisa, Mr (Jesse James Mamakajo), and the editor of the ECONOMY newspaper, Mr (Kakooza), that the coup rumors were actually fact. The commission then ordered the arrest and questioning of the minister's informants. Both informants stated without any hesitation that the coup rumors were in fact falsehoods manufactured at state house, Entebbe, on the directive of Binaisa for the purpose of discrediting the Tanzanian Army in Uganda and the Ugandan Army. More seriously, both (Kakooza) and (Mamakajo) gave information as to the existence of plots organized from state house for the illegal acquisition of arms and military uniforms for use in the perpetuation of crimes to be blamed on Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers.

On return from Nairobi on Thursday, 8 May 1980, Binaisa discovered what (Makakajo) and (Kakooza) had been talking. The first thing he did was to write a message to Brig Oyite Ojok, ordering him to release immediately both (Kakooza) and (Mamakajo). On 9 May this letter was presented to the Military Commission by the recipient. The commission decided that since the chief of staff was not responsible for the arrest of the two men, the officer had no power to release the men. On the day Binaisa learned about the commission's response, he ordered the dismissal of the chief of staff. This decision was taken without any consultation with the Military Commission. Worse still, Binaisa's purported appointment of Brig Oyite Ojok as ambassador to Algeria was communicated to him by Radio Uganda. The Military Commission has since found out that neither the Ugandan Foreign Office nor the Algerian Government knew about the appointment before the radio announcement.

Binaisa has consistently and systematically been working against those Ugandans who actively participated in the war of liberation. This has created endless tension both in the UNLF and the government--a fact which is well known.

Binaisa has made no attempt to build a clean government. For example:

1. Godfrey Binaisa has turned state house at Entebbe into a warehouse for the clearance of pro forma invoices submitted to him in person by his friends in Uganda and abroad.

2. Together with his minister of finance and personal aides, Binaisa has been engaged in the illegal repatriation of colossal sums of public funds into their private accounts abroad. Consequently, corruption is the hallmark of the Binaisa government.

3. Many countries have made generous donations to the people of Uganda, but such donations have been turned into channels of ill-gotten wealth by Binaisa and his accomplices. The people involved are so rapacious that even Red Cross medicine is to be found in private clinics for a few.

4. Whereas, at his inauguration, Binaisa declared that he was a detribalized Ugandan, in his ceaseless attempts to amass power and wealth, he has persistently been playing tribe against tribe, group against group and personalities against personalities.

5. Due to his excessive preoccupation with the machinations of politics of intrigue and desire for wealth, Binaisa has failed to give direction to his government in as far as policies and programs aimed at rehabilitating the economy and social services were concerned. In effect, the country has had no government and no leadership.

6. All Ugandans know that by any interpretation, the UNLF is a front. Binaisa and some leading members of the UNLF have been trying to use all sorts of methods, including bribery of some members of the NCC, to give a new meaning to the front by turning it into a sole political party. In that endeavor they violated both the Moshi agreement and the UNLF constitution, which recognized political parties and groups as component parts of the front. We are determined that the Government of Uganda should be rededicated to the original purposes of our liberation and the declared objectives of the UNLF. We cannot sit still and watch the deliberate destruction of the UNLF and the UNLA. It is for these reasons that we, the members of the Military Commission, do now declare:

1. Godfrey Kukongwa Binaisa is hereby relieved of his duties both as chairman of the National Executive Committee of the UNLF and president of the Republic of Uganda.

2. The cabinet is hereby dissolved.

3. The executive authority of the government of the Republic of Uganda shall be vested in a presidential commission comprised of not less than three and not more than four members.

4. The executive authority of Uganda may be exercised on behalf of the presidential commission either directly or through officers subordinate to the Military Commission.

5. There shall be a council of ministers to be nominated by the Military Commission and appointed by the presidential commission.

6. The Military Commission shall be composed of the original members as at Moshi, 1979, and all battalion commanders of the UNLA. There shall be a secretary to the commission.

7. The primary duty of the government shall be to ensure security for all people of Uganda and to prepare the country for presidential and parliamentary elections as scheduled or earlier. All parties shall be free to participate in the elections.

8. The future of the UNLA shall remain as provided in the UNLF constitution.

[Signed] Paul Muwanga, Chairman, Military Commission, 13 May, 1980.

That is the end of the special announcement.

Situation Normal

LD131902 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1837 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Here is another special announcement of the Military Commission. The special announcement reads as follows:

The Military Commission reiterates its thanks to the general public and the armed forces for remaining calm. The situation is normal and the Military Commission calls upon all the civil servants and workers to continue with their normal duties and the public to carry on with their business activities as usual.

CHAD

FIGHTING CONTINUES 12 MAY; POSITIONS UNCHANGED

AB121300 Paris AFP in French 0816 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 May (AFP)--Fighting continued between the followers of Mr Hissein Habre and those of President Goukouni on Sunday--with less intensity, however, than the preceding days.

Only about 10 heavy weapons discharges were recorded and the small arms skirmishes took place mostly in the center of the town, in the Beguinage sector behind the Avenue du General de Gaulle, the commercial artery of the European quarter. They also occurred in the direction of the headquarters of the gendarmery, which is held by President Oueddei's Popular Armed Forces (FAP). About 20 wounded were admitted to the military medical rapid intervention unit at Kousseri on the other side of the Chari opposite Ndjamena and to the French military base hospital.

The positions of the two sides remain unchanged. The FAN (Northern Armed Forces) occupy the African township, while the elements supporting Mr Oueddei are positioned in the European and administrative area.

The French troops, for their part, are continuing to evacuate their material, the greater part of which has already left Ndjamena either by road or by air. The French soldiers, as well as the last French civilians still in Ndjamena, should have evacuated the base by the end of the week.

OFFICIALS SEND PEACE PLAN TO LEADERS OF WARRING FACTIONS

AB130945 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 May (AFP)--Chadian officials in refuge in Kousseri, the small north Cameroon town opposite this embattled city, have sent a peace plan to leaders of warring factions here calling for an immediate ceasefire, acceptance of an African buffer force and an emergency conference under the aegis of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The officials, who met under former economy Minister Abdoulaye Lamana, stressed that the current war--now nearly two months old--originated in ethnic diversity, the clan spirit and tribalism and that no military victory would bring a real and lasting peace.

Calling for a ceasefire and the urgent dispatch of an African force--whatever its origin--the officials urged that an OAU-sponsored national reconciliation conference should bring together all the factions who signed the Lagos peace accord last August. This agreement produced the current constitution and government headed by President Goukouni Oueddei, whose forces are fighting those of Hissein Habre, recently sacked as defence minister by a limited cabinet meeting.

The group said executives and Chadian notables from all national compositions should attend this conference.

The Chadian News Agency, which reflects the views of President Oueddei, said that the proposal for a new conference did not undermine the Lagos agreement.

It said the evolution of the current situation, and a certain realism commanded a new meeting between Chadians to develop the contents of the agreement.

So far, Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North have not reacted to the proposal, although Mr Habre said last week that the solution to the civil war must be political.

Meanwhile, fighting continued yesterday between the two sides although it has fallen off markedly since Sunday.

## CONGO

### MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN BRAZZAVILLE

AB131548 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] The Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, who arrived in Brazzaville yesterday evening, this morning began his series of discussions with the Congolese authorities at the Foreign Ministry, where he was received by the Congolese foreign minister, Comrade Pierre Nze. The two ministers, who headed their delegations, resumed the discussions at 1200 at the People's Palace. The talks, which will continue this afternoon, will end on Thursday. Speaking at this morning's meeting, Comrade Pierre Nze said:

[Begin recording] There are very great prospects as well as a favorable atmosphere between our two countries and governments for the development of our relations of cooperation, friendship and fraternity and for the adoption of measures which will enable us and our experts to make the first appraisal of our problems and to decide on a number of solutions.[end recording]

In his speech, the Malian foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] I would like to express my gratitude for the opportunity thus offered us to resume our relations with the Congo [words indistinct]. This resumption of relations is in accordance with the interests of our two peoples. My delegation is ready to examine with our Congolese brothers all prospects for fruitful cooperation. [end recording]

## ZAIRE

### FUNDS EARMARKED FOR REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

AB120825 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1345 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Kinsangani (AZAP)--The Executive Council has earmarked an important sum of money to be used to successfully carry out the operation to repatriate those Zairian refugees living in the Sudan who have expressed the desire to return home. This was announced to the press by Major General Mulimbi, commander of the Third Military Region. He explained that the fund will be used especially for foodstuffs, clothing and the health needs of the refugees as well as for the logistical means necessary for the success of the operation.

The commander of the Third Military Region, who will go on an inspection tour of the Mutuele Relief Center for the refugees, noted that talks are in progress with officials of the ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprses] with a view to reinstalling those persons in some units of production.

## GHANA

### TIMES CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR VIGILANTES

AB131655 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 May 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The GHANIAN TIMES is not happy about the operations of the vigilante groups, which appear to be fading, thus giving way to the free practice of kalabule [profiteering] and all its attendant social evils. In its opinion, this sad situation has not arisen because the vigilantes are not patriotic enough but because the necessary support needed has not been forthcoming. According to the TIMES, some members of the law enforcement agencies consider the groups as rival establishments. They therefore leak some of the reports submitted to them to the suspects before they are officially (?presented). And culprits caught red handed are at times freed on all sorts of legal technicalities, while some politicians place obstacles in the way of the volunteers. The TIMES asks whether the government will allow the will of the minority to prevail over that of the majority. The paper points out that it is the responsibility of the government to see to it that evil doers do not gain the upper hand in the affairs of the state. It reminds the government that no other party will willingly share any blame with the PNP [People's National Party] administration if it fails to control affairs, especially internal trade. The TIMES therefore calls on the government to inject new life into the vigilantes and protect them from local bullies.

## GUINEA

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 12 MAY SESSION

AB131624 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 May 80

[Communique issued by the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party]

[Text] The members of the Central Committee present in Conakry held a joint meeting with members of the government on Monday, 12 May 1980, from [word indistinct] to 1430 under the chairmanship of the secretary general of the PDG [Guinean Democratic Party] and leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The session heard a report on the missions undertaken by the comrade leader of the revolution to Beijing and to Belgrade, where he represented our country at the funeral of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and lastly to Bucharest, where he went on a friendship visit.

In addition, the session also heard a report on the mission to Paris of Comrade (Samarate) in order to discuss and hold working sessions with economic enterprises and financial institutions of the Middle East, Europe and America interested in the building of the Konkoure Hydroelectric Dam and the building of the aluminum plant. In fact, we need to collect the funds necessary for the achievements of these projects.

The conference also touched on some domestic issues and decided to convene the next session of the national council of the revolution next Monday, 19 May 1980. The governor of the region and the federal secretary must attend this meeting, which will discuss the agricultural campaign and the marketing of products, ready for the revolution.

[Signed] The Central Committee

## IVORY COAST

### DISSIDENT SAYS TWO MILITARY PLOTS FOILED

AB131526 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 13 (AFP)--Ivory Coast authorities have foiled two plots involving members of the armed forces within the past two weeks, an Ivorian dissident living in France said today.

Philibert Kouassi, who heads a group called the Ivorian Committee for Political Action, told reporters that his information had come from unofficial contacts that we have had with friends over there. He also claimed to have seen a photocopy of a letter to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in which a group of soldiers expressed discontent.

Mr. Kouassi said that the two plots had been uncovered two weeks ago at Bouake, and more recently in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital.

Many arrests have been made recently in Ivory Coast, especially among journalists, Mr. Kouassi said he had been told.

Earlier, rumors from Abidjan reaching here had spoken of an attempt on Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's life, and of several arrests, including that of a police commissioner named Oulai.

Mr. Kouassi, whose dissident group was created here in March, said that repression against Ivorians both in Ivory Coast and France was preventing the opposition from acting officially. He said the present single party regime in Ivory Coast benefits the bourgeois minority, Ivorian and foreign, particularly French and should be replaced by a socialist system.

The dissident said that he had been expelled from Ivory Coast late in 1973 because he was accused of participating in a plot to overthrow the government and because he turned in his party card.

## LIBERIA

### DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS BORDER WITH IVORY COAST

AB140741 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Defense Minister, Lt Col Samuel Pearson has told the citizens of Maryland County that the objective of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) was to provide justice and equal opportunity for all Liberians. Mr Pearson, who was accompanied to Maryland County by Commanding General (Somet Hubafa) assured the citizens that the intention of the People's Redemption Council is to protect and provide adequate living conditions to the Liberian people.

While in Maryland County, Commanding General (Hubafa) released two prisoners from detention who were involved in dollar counterfeit market in 1975. [words indistinct]

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Pearson and Commanding General (Hubafa) went to inspect the Liberian-Ivorian border to reinforce security in the area before returning to Monrovia.

SGT DOE WARNS POLICE AGAINST BRIBERY, CORRUPTION

AB131926 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, today strongly warned police officers in Liberia to desist from any form of corrupt activity. He said any police officer found guilty of accepting bribes will face the firing squad. Master Sergeant Doe gave the warning today when he addressed men and women of the Liberian National Police Force at the police headquarters in Monrovia. He said the People's Redemption Council is aware of the problems facing the police and promised that the government will do its best to house the police in barracks.

The head of state also disclosed that the police will undergo military training so as to strengthen their operation. He urged police director Joe Y. Myers not to discriminate against any police officer who is due for promotion. Sergeant Doe urged the police to cooperate with the military to achieve the objectives of the April 12 revolution.

14 MAY DECLARED NATIONAL UNIFICATION DAY

AB131615 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tomorrow, May 14, is National Unification and Integration Day and is to be observed as a public holiday throughout Liberia. This was announced today by the minister of foreign affairs, who said that the head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, has proclaimed the observance of May 14 as National Unification and Integration Day in the country tomorrow.

MALI

MALIAN, UPPER VOLTAN DELEGATIONS MEET, DISCUSS BOUNDARY

AB111153 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] A delegation from Upper Volta recently visited Wankoro in the Mopti region where it met a delegation from our country. The aim of the meeting was to reinforce the human relations between the people living on the Mali-Upper Volta border. The Upper Voltan delegation was led by Mr (Tchamboum Gerard) prefect of the Black Volta Department and the Malian delegation was led by Maj (Marra Dampaga), governor of the region of Mopti. At the end of the meeting the final communique was read by Mr Sanu Joseph, personal undersecretary of the prefect of the Black Volta Department.

[begin recording] First on the agenda: The conference is pleased with the initiative taken by the prefect of the Black Volta Department and the governor of the 5th region to solve their border problems by means of direct dialog. The two delegations reaffirm their desire to pursue this course.

Secondly, the conference is satisfied that the recommendations made during the 1 July 1979 meeting are in accordance with the 30 August 1966 draft agreement which was signed in Bobo-Dioulasso. Given that the recommendations made at that meeting were approved by all, the conference is dissatisfied that these recommendations have not been respected. In addition, it deplores the fact that the joint commission which was put in charge of applying the recommendations on the spot has not supplied a basic document describing its work. It has therefore been decided that another technical and responsible commission will be set up. It will be composed of the following sectors.

Animal husbandry sector--President: Mali
Water and forestry sector--members
Topography division--members
Agricultural division--members
Police force--2 members from each side
The heads of the Dani village and two officials
The heads of the Bidi village and two officials
The commander of Banga, vice president and one official
The head of the Wankoro district and one official
The deputy prefect of Djibasso and three officials

The duty of this commission will be to continue work on the demarcation of animal crossing, (few words indistinct), water holes and village pastures in Rima, in accordance with custom and in the interest of the populations concerned.

During the first meeting of the commission, which is to take place at 0900 on 20 May 1980 at Wankoro, the commission will work on a document drawn up by the ODEM [expansion unknown] based on information obtained from usual officials. This document will comprise the enumeration and detailed description of the real characteristics of the trails, (words indistinct), passages to the water holes, in accordance with custom and in the spirit of the 1966 draft agreement.

The second phase of the commission's work will consist of visiting the areas concerned, using the program approved during the first phase as a guideline. The third phase will consist of drawing up maps by topographers on which all the cases identified will be described. The documents produced will serve as reference documents.

Third on the agenda: The decisions taken at the meeting in Wankoro on 2 July 1979 were not respected due to the irresponsible behavior of the local people coupled with the lack of vigilance and firmness in the application of the decisions. The following recommendations are therefore being made:

1. The people of Bidi and Dani must rigorously respect all the decision taken at the various meetings in particular that of 7 May 1980 at Wankoro.
2. The authorities at all levels must be firmer and more vigilant.
3. Human relations must be cultivated both among the people and the authorities (words indistinct) rapprochement and consolidation of brotherly and friendly relations between the two sister countries.
4. Efforts to inform and educate the people must be pursued.

Regarding other issues, emphasis was laid in particular on the preservation and restoration of nature and also on the need to reinforce cultural, economic and sporting relations between the 5th region of Mali and the Black Volta Department.

The conference is pleased with the atmosphere of frankness and understanding within which the debates were held. It congratulates the prefect of the Black Volta Department for the competent way in which he chaired the meeting.

On behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, the prefect of the Black Volta Department thanked the governor of the Mopti region, Maj (Marra Dampaga), his delegation, the authorities and people of Wankoro for the enthusiastic and brotherly welcome they received during their stay on Malian soil. [end recording]

## NIGERIA

### COMMENTARY VIEWS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH SENEGAL

AB131732 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] At the attainment of independence by the two countries in 1960, they opened cordial relations in various fields.

Besides the opening of diplomatic missions in each other's capital, the Senegalese leader came to Nigeria in 1964, when he was awarded an honorary doctorate degree by the University of Ibadan.

But after that, relations between the two countries became cool. The cooling, as with an old neighbor, started in 1973, during FESTAC [Festival of Arts and Culture] when policy differences led to the resignation of Dr (Leon Kio) of Senegal from the international committee of the festival. There was also an unfortunate incident involving the two countries in December 1978, when Nigeria's immediate former head of state was not given the necessary political attention at Dakar airport.

But coincidentally, the accident and its aftermath turned the page toward improvement in relations between Nigeria and Senegal. It came about after an exchange of views on the Dakar incident and a visit to the Senegalese capital by the Nigerian leader for a meeting of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] in 1979.

The restoration of cordiality was followed by the signing of a cultural agreement in Dakar by the two countries. The two countries have also devoted a great deal of attention to the liberation of southern Africa. As President Shehu Shagari has said, Nigeria and Senegal share a tremendous sense of victory with the people of the new nation of Zimbabwe. Lately, too, both countries have shown the same concern for the economic emancipation of the continent. While Nigeria played host to the African leaders who attended last month's first OAU economic summit, President Senghor was elected to preside at the conference.

It is against this background that the visit of the Senegalese head of state should be placed. It is hoped that the occasion will offer the desired opportunity to increase upon the existing ties between Nigeria and Senegal.

MINISTER ASSERTS FEDERAL CONTROL OVER MINERAL RESOURCES

AB131739 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Ministry of Mines and Power has said that no state government in the Federation has the right to explore or exploit mineral resources. The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, said that the creation of a Ministry of Petroleum Resources by a state government was unconstitutional.

Alhaji Hassan explained that under the Mineral Act of 1976, no state government has the right to create such a ministry. He further stated that under Item 36 of the legislative list, only the federal government could make laws on mines and minerals, including oil fields, geological surveys and natural gases.

In an interview with a Voice of Nigeria correspondent, the minister emphasized that it was the duty of everyone to protect the constitution. Alhaji Hassan stressed that the closure of (Igba) marble industry in Oyo State by the state government was unfair to the workers, who have protested to him. He explained that he has ordered an investigation by officials of his ministry into the circumstances surrounding the closure of the industry. The minister argued that it was wrong of any state government to invite foreign partners who had received no clearance from his ministry.

SIERRA LEONE

LIBERIAN DELEGATION CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT STEVENS

AB132207 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] President Siaka Stevens had once again expressed his deepest concern over the recent executions of thirteen leading Liberian citizens.

He reiterated his feeling when a top-level four-man delegation from the People's Redemption Council of Liberia, led by Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Mathews called on him at state house on Saturday.

The Liberians delivered a special note from the council's chairman, Master Sergeant Doe.

President Stevens assured the delegation that although it was not the Sierra Leone Government's intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Liberia, he was constrained to make specific observations which he felt were in the interest of the Liberian people.

He reminded the new leaders that there are international standards which must be recognised and maintained.

It was his understanding, Dr. Stevens said, that there was in existence a military council and a cabinet both sharing responsibility for the running of the country.

He expressed the fear that such a situation could create a conflict of interest and lead to further difficulties for the Liberian people.

Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Mathews then briefed President Stevens on the circumstances which led to the military takeover in Liberia.

He expressed regret for any recent development which might have tarnished the image of the new regime.

Mr Bacchus Mathews emphatically restated the Liberian leader's assurance that there would be no more executions.

He said that the new Liberian leaders needed the advice of other African leaders and that the People's Redemption Council considered President Stevens as a leader who commands the respect of the Liberian people.

President Stevens expressed his willingness to offer advice when requested. He noted with satisfaction the assurance that there would be no further executions. He also promised that he would give serious consideration to the contents of the note from the chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe and that he would continue to watch with keen interest the developments in Liberia.

Acting Foreign Minister Sahr Randolf Fillie Faboe introduced members of the delegation to President Stevens.

The minister of information and broadcasting, Dr. Idrisa Fofanan was present.

BRIEFS

ADB LOAN FOR MALI--The African Development Bank (ADB) yesterday granted a loan of 11 million units of account (2.8 billion CFA francs) to Mali to finance rural development projects in the Selingue region, in the northern part of the country. This was disclosed today in a communique published by the bank in Abidjan. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1605 GMT 13 May 80]

NIGERIAN TRAINING VESSEL--A training vessel has been acquired by the Nigerian National Shipping Line for use by the National College of Nigeria in (Arim), Cross River state. Announcing this, the minister of state in the Federal Ministry of Transport, Malam Garba (Wushishi) said that the vessel could accommodate 30 cadets at a time. The minister, who was visiting the nautical college, hinted that the federal government was looking into the possibility of acquiring another ship which could be used simultaneously as a training and cargo vessel. Malam (Wushishi) also spoke of steps already taken to ease the problem of qualified staff for the institution. [Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 May 80]

## ANGOLA

### DPRK DELEGATION DEPARTS ANGOLA FOR SAO TOME

LD121142 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The DPRK Government delegation, led by Kim Tae-kuk, a member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and the director of the Central Committee Education Department, left Luanda this morning for the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe following a 5-day official and friendly visit to our country. At the 4 February International Airport, the Korean delegation was seen off by Comrade Paulo Jorge, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party and minister of foreign affairs.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NAMIBIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DEM LITARIZED ZONE

LD131136 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the administrator general's council have arrived in Cape Town for talks with the South African Government on a demilitarized zone on the border of South-West Africa. Dr Viljoen's visit follows a statement last night by the South African Government that it is prepared to accept the latest UN proposals on South-West Africa if the United Nations were prepared to furnish certain assurances.

Before leaving Windhoek this morning, Dr Viljoen said he had assisted in compiling the South African Government's reply to the UN proposals. He said the most important paragraph in the reply which was handed to the world body last night was that dealing with the impartiality of the United Nations. Dr Viljoen said the latest UN proposals, including the demilitarized zone, could only be implemented if resolutions singling out SWAPO for preferential treatment were scrapped. He quoted as an example of this preferential treatment a recent report by the secretary general, Dr Waldheim, in which he did not even [word indistinct] the political parties in South-West Africa.

## ZAMBIA

### PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS WEEK LONG SESSION

LD130956 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 May 80 CA

[Text] The 1-week-long Central Committee meeting to map out Zambia's economic strategy opened at state house this morning. The meeting, which is being held in camera, was announced by President Kaunda at a press conference last month, at which he castigated Zambians who rushed to Zimbabwe to buy cheap goods. The Central Committee is expected to consider and adopt Dr Kaunda's proposals on recovering the country's economy, retarded by the liberation war in southern Africa. Although the agenda is said to have been kept secret, the president disclosed when he addressed a Labor Day rally at the Freedom Statue that some of his proposals to the Central Committee would include plans to use lake and river water for irrigation, so that Zambia could produce (?maize) all the year round.

'DISGRUNTLED' PEOPLE WARNED AGAINST TRYING KAUNDA'S PATIENCE

LD131022 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 May 80 CA

[Station commentary] Over the years since the armed struggle for the emancipation of Zimbabwe, we witness the [words indistinct] false champions of the masses who connived with the enemy in condemning our support for that struggle which the people of Zimbabwe have now won with the blessing of our moral and material support. Now that Zimbabwe is today free and an independent country the same groups of disgruntled individuals are known to have mounted a hostile campaign directed at discrediting our dynamic leadership in the party and its government. These prophets of doom have formed a powerful syndicate bent on bringing a storm of bloodshed in the nation by pushing the masses along the road of increased tribal divisions in the nation.

We must say that these subversive and counterrevolutionary elements should count themselves very lucky to have a forgiving man in President Kaunda. But we must take this opportunity to give these people a reminding warning that faith in [words indistinct] is an exhaustible commodity. So it is with Dr Kaunda. Those working against him will feel the sting if they continue to stir President Kaunda's anger for no apparent reason. The fact that President Kaunda takes time before being forced to push the disciplinary button and blast those bent on berating the country's revolutionary and political redundancy does not imply that he is soft and weak. Dr Kaunda is a highly principled Christian and humanist who does not aspire to do things emotionally. A great man like him always believes in giving his critics enough time and rope to hang themselves.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA

For reports on the visits of Foreign Minister Wilson M. Chakulya to Singapore and Malaysia, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 14 May issue and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ZIMBABWE

DEPUTY MINISTER STATES POLICY FOR TRIBAL TRUST LANDS

LD130954 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 May 80 CA

[Text] The deputy minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, Comrade Mahachi, says the living conditions in the tribal trust lands are unacceptable to the present government. In an address to the Master Farmers Association of Victoria Province at the Domboshawa Training Center, he added that the tribal trust lands have been terribly affected by the war. They have been neglected by previous governments and used as reservoirs of labor. Comrade Mahachi said the government intends to raise the standard of living in the tribal lands. However the government has no intention of disturbing or interfering with the efficiently run commercial farms which are responsible for the food production of the country. Comrade Mahachi continued: We urge them to go ahead with their enterprise and we give them our blessing.